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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 70 BOMBAY FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

WAR BREAKS OUT ON ARABIAN FRONTIER

PEACE PARLEYS FAIL

Fighting Goes On Between King Ibn Saud And Imam Of Yemen

LONDON, March 22.

Reuter understands that fighting is in progress between King Ibn Saud and the Imam of Yemen along the Yemen-Saudi Arabian frontier. Negotiations which were proceeding for the last seven months have failed, and a state of war exists.—Reuter.

SAUDI FORCES FACE YEMEN TROOPS

LONDON. March 22.

The Saudi-Arabian legation confirms the war between King Ibn Saud and the Imam of Yemen.

A communique says that seven months' negotiations have been useless.

The Saudi forces under the Crown Prince have been ordered to dislodge the Yemen troops from the Highlands of Tehama. Contending parties are not members of the League of Nations.—Reuter.

STRIKERS CLASH WITH POLICE

Taxi-Drivers Create A Scene At Broadway District

NEW YORK, March 22.

There was a clash between the police and taxi-drivers in the Broadway Theatre district last night, when 5,000 taxi-drivers who were on strike arrived by bus and began wrecking taxi-cabs ripping off doors and dragging out passengers and drivers. The police were hopelessly outnumbered, and reinforcements were hurried.—Reuter.

PUNJAB MOVE TO REVISE AWARD

M. L. Cs Seek New Formula On Jt. Electorate Basis

LAHORE, Mar. 22.

It is understood that conversations on the possibilities of revising the Communal Formula in the Punjab have been proceeding between prominent Hindu, Muslim and Sikh members of the Punjab Council, but no details are available at present.

It is stated that the conversations are on the basis of joint electorates.—A. P.

WILL SWITZERLAND GO OFF GOLD?

Speculation Sequel To Resignation Of Minister

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERNE, March 22.

The Minister of Finance has resigned. He is strong a advocate of the maintenance of the gold standard, but he recently stated that the country's finances have been so critical that only heroic remedies could meet the situation. He added that Switzerland must choose between progressive engulfing by successive deficits or vigorous reduction in expenditure.

The Railway loan of 100 million francs issued in February to cover current deficits failed to secure full the public subscription Government recently stated that the 30 million dollar loan raised to America in 1924 would be repaid on April 1 at gold parity.

It is generally believed that nearly 1,000 million francs are hoarded in gold or banknotes.

The immediate effect of the resignation is an all round appreciable but temporary weakening of gold currencies against sterling.

Well known bankers regard the resignation as due to Cabinet dissension, not involving the gold standard.—Reuter

City Fathers Honour Vithalbhai's Memory

Full Size Portrait To Adorn Corporation Hall

FUTILE OPPOSITION TACTICS

In spite of the tactics of some of the Councillors to torpedo the resolution regarding presentation to the Corporation of a full size portrait of the late Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel, the Corporation rose to the occasion and passed by a majority of votes amidst shouts of "Vithalbhai Patel-ki-Jay".

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey moved:—"That the Corporation accept with thanks the offer made by Mr. Shivdas C. Thakkar, and others to present to the Corporation a full size portrait of the late Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel for being hung up in the Corporation Hall and are agreeable to the same being placed in the Hall.

"That the Commissioner be requested to make the necessary arrangements for the receipt of the portrait when ready and to have it properly hung up in the Hall."

OFFER TO MAYOR.

In their letter to His Worship the Mayor, Mr. Shivdas Champsey Thakkar, Mr. Mahomed Suleman Mitha, Mr. Y. G. Pandit, Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. G. I. Griffiths, Mr. B. T. Desai, Dr. Mrs. Malini B. Sukthankar, and Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, stated:

"It is the desire of several members of the Corporation belonging to all the Communities to present to the Corporation a full size portrait of the late Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel for being hung in the Corporation Hall. The services of the late Mr. Vithalbhai to the City and to the Corporation are well-known to need any mention here. Fitting tributes were paid to his memory when the Corporation mourned his loss. We trust that the Corporation will be pleased to accept our offer of the portrait which we shall send to them as soon as it is completed and the Corporation's acceptance of our offer is communicated to us."

Mr. Chapsy said the late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel had served the Corporation for six years and he was the first Indian after the late Sir Phirozeshah Mehta to be popular not only in Bombay but throughout India. It was therefore in the fitness of things that his portrait should adorn the Corporation Hall where he had worked strenuously for the good of the city and the country.

"A GREAT INDIAN."

Mr. Mahomed Suleman Mitha in seconding the proposition said "The House must readily admit that few men occupied the Presidential Chair of this Corporation with a distinction equal to that of the late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel.

"In the hour of death, all controversy should be hushed up. How much more is it our duty when the time comes to remember the service that a man rendered to our city, to forget the political controversies that raged in his lifetime, to bury whatever differences we may have had and to remember only that Mr. Vithalbhai Patel was a great Indian, a selfless patriot and a President of this Corporation who had the courage to face the fury of the new and fierce controversies which lie in the path of the man who is daring enough to depart from worn out convention and stale usage and strike out along new lines?

We are here to recognise that he did great things for our city. He gave our Municipal Government a new impetus of progress and independence which it badly needed, and that even to-day the prestige of the Bombay Corporation stands higher because of the courage and independence, and in many matters the wisdom, with which he directed its deliberations and influenced its actions and its decisions.

We remember that he was, as I have said, a great Indian. Let us also admit that he was a great citizen of this city, which we proudly call "Urbs Prima in Indis" and that in all his words and actions, he never forgot that proud motto, but did more to make it ring true than any President since the days of the late Sir Phirozeshah Mehta.

"I admit, we should be chary of giving space on the walls or on the floor of this historic Hall. But when I look round, I cannot see the portrait or bust of any man by the side of whom Vithalbhai Patel is not well qualified to stand in estimating the gratitude which this city owes him for the service he rendered to it.

"I sincerely hope there will be no opposition to this motion."

TAIRSEE'S DILATORY MOTION.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee suggested that since the question of a statue to the late Mr. V. J. Patel was being considered by a committee, the consideration of the presentation of the oil painting should be postponed. Mr. Tairsee was opposed in this suggestion by some councillors and he therefore pointed out that he did not oppose the proposition, though he thought that the Congress House or the Bombay Presidency Association was the proper place for the presentation of the oil painting or statue of Mr. Patel, since Mr. Patel was a politician, and the Corporation Hall was a civic hall.

At 3-30 p.m. on Thursday the Three Papers Fund had reached the total of Rs. 2,02,600.

RAJEN BABU THANKS OUR READERS

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, March 22.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has sent the following message:

"In what words shall I thank the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle," "Samachar" and "Sentinel" for their very substantial donation to the fund raised by the Three Papers for the relief of the sufferers in Bihar.

The Fund has already reached two lakhs and, undoubtedly, more will be coming.

The work of reconstruction is of such a great magnitude and is going to be of such a prolonged duration that I cannot help trespassing on their generosity and appealing to them for their continued interest and support and I trust their help will be forthcoming in future as it has done in the past, so long as sufferings of millions of Bihar's stricken people stand in need of it."

5 YEARS R. I. FOR SEDITIOUS ARTICLE

Sensational Arrests Of Baluchi Reformers

QUETTA, March 22.

Information is now available about the sensational arrests of 2 leaders of Baluchistan Reform Movement, Khan Abdul Samad Khan and Mir Abdul Aziz Kurd.

It appears that both the arrested persons as soon as they entered Baluchistan limits were taken into custody.

Mir Abdul Aziz was tried by the Kalat Jirga on charge of contributing seditious articles to certain Punjab papers and sentenced summarily to five years' hard labour.

Abdul Samad Khan's case is yet proceeding before the Pishin Jirga on a charge of making seditious speeches at Hyderabad, (Sind) and Karachi.

The prosecution case has now been closed and charges framed against him.

It is understood that he sought permission to submit defence witnesses to the Jirga. No orders seem to have been so far passed by the Jirga.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

ST. THOMAS BEATEN.

LONDON, March 22.

In the Hospitals Rugby Cup Final St. Thomas lost to St. Marys by 32 points to 7.—Reuter's Special.

TANKER EXPLODES.

(Special Cable.)

ROUEM, March 22.

Tanker blew up the Seine crew and twelve are missing. The tanker just docked before explosion. It is impossible to approach a blazing vessel.

STAVISKY SCANDAL.

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, March 22.

France is aghast at the widespread ramifications of the Stavisky scandal.

Latest evidence shows in connection of the affair with a seven year old murder of Deputy Cayenne and Scotland Yard entered the matter officially as it is possible, prominent Britons may be involved and Inspector Canning, Chief, Special branch, spent some days in Paris.

The memorable meeting on the 18th instant at Patna in Radhika Sinha Library Hall to reconstitute the Bihar Central Relief Committee on All-India basis.
The meeting was presided by Gandhiji and attended by Babu Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Malaviya and many other prominent leaders from all over India.

Rajen Babu Confers With Bihar Governor

RELIEF PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

Mr. Brett To Attend Meeting Of Committee

(From Our Special Representative)

PATNA, March 22.

Babu Rajendra Prasad had a long interview with the Bihar Governor, lasting for about an hour.

Mr. Brett, Relief Commissioner, was also present.

It is understood the relief problems were discussed. Mr. Brett is attending this evening, on invitation, a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Central Relief Committee, which Gandhiji will, of course, attend.

The idea entertained in all quarters is that Mr. Brett would most appropriately act as liason officer between Government and the Central Relief Committee.

PATNA, March 22.

The Central Relief Funds have reached the total figure of Rs. 22,36,890 to-day.

Gandhiji guided the deliberations of the managing committee's meeting of the Central Relief Committee held this afternoon. Mr. Brett, the Commissioner, attendd the meeting on invitation.—A.P.

WOMAN IN RAGS GIVES HER ALL!

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, March 22.

Mirabai, referring to what Gandhiji had said in a public meeting of Tuesday at Patna writes the following in "Searchlight."

Leaders had made a stirring appeal at a public meeting for money from amongst the Biharis themselves in aid of earthquake sufferers, and Gandhiji had sent us women workers of his party amongst women in the audience to beg. I saw a woman well-dressed and wearing much jewellery. I approached her, but she turned from me. At that moment an old woman came pushing her way through the crowd towards me. Not a jewel adorned her poor shrivelled body and she was dressed in rags. But with trembling eager hands she untied the end of her torn sari, brought out her one copper and gave it to me. She had given her all. Faith had blessed her with joy of giving."

HOARE-CROFT CONTROVERSY

Secretary Of State Quotes Opponents' Authorities Against Him

LONDON, March 22.

The correspondence between Sir Samuel Hoare and Sir Henry Page-croft is published which originated with the latter's article in the press, wherein he said that the present Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes and his predecessor both declared against the Federal policy, and it was common knowledge that they were expressing the views of the majority of Princes.

Sir H. Page-croft in reply to Sir Samuel's request for the authority for his remarks cites passages of the late Jam Sahib's last speech; also cetain statements by the Maharaja of Patiala, Sir Akbar Hydari, Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar, Sir Manubhai Mehta, all of whom Sir H. Page-croft claims, are eloquent of the late Jam Saheb's dread of the policy of the Federation.

HOARE'S REPLY.

Sir Samuel Hoare replying says that three States, Hyderabad, Baroda and Bikaner, whose representative ministers are the authors of statements which Sir H. Page-croft quoted happen to be from States whose adherence to the Federal Scheme has been continuous and consistent.

With regard to Krishnamachariar, Sir Samuel presumes that Sir H. Page-croft is speaking of the Dewan of Baroda but Sir Samuel is unable to identify the occasion of the remarks, which Sir H. Page-croft has quoted.

Everyone who followed the proceedings knew how wholeheartedly Sir V. T. Krishnamachari worked for the cause of Federation.

NO PRESSURE ON PRINCES.

With regard to Sir Akbar Hydari's remarks at the Third Round Table Conference, they are not intended to bear the interpretation placed upon them. Sir Akbar and other representatives of States have spontaneously and emphatically denied that they were pressed to enter the Federation.

Sir Manubhai Mehta's remarks in the Select Committee on 24th November 1933 in regard to Federation did not seem relevant to Sir H. Page-croft's contention.

The Maharaja of Patiala more than once singled out the opprobrious charge that his private opinions were not in accord with his published statements.

Sir H. Page-croft did not identify himself with this charge.

Sir Samuel noted that it was only by taking the remark out of the context that Sir H. Page-croft was able to make him appear opposing Federation in his speech to the Chamber of Princes.

PATIALA'S ATTITUDE.

A more definite evidence of Patiala's real attitude, continues Sir S. Hoare, is contained in his telegram dated 1st July, 1933 to his representative at the Select Committee, wherein he expressed great surprise at the misunderstanding regard his attitude towards the Federation, pointing out that since the Delhi Pact, he adhered to the Chamber's policy regarding the Federation, asking for the repudiation of all suggestions to the contrary, observing that it was to the best interests of India as a whole that the Federation should assure continued connection with the British Crown and stability at the Centre, safeguarding the Imperial as well as the Indian states' interests.—Reuter.

French Reply To British Memorandum

LONDON, March 22.

French reply to the British disarmament memorandum will be issued on Friday evening.—Reuter

SMUTS-HERTZOG COMBINE

Assembly Passes First Reading Of S. A. Status Legislation

CAPETOWN, March 22.

The Assembly passed the first reading without division of the South African Status Bill, providing certain amendments to the South Africa Act of 1909 and the adoption of certain parts of the Statute of Westminster.

The Bill in no way alters the Union's position in the Empire and the question of secession is raised.

The Imperial Conference of 1926 contemplated such a declaration of the status of Dominions and General Hertzog and general Smuts agreed that it was better to dispose off all controversies as regards the status before the final coalition of their parties.

There are two other minor consequential bills adopting and enacting the South Africa Act thus amended and the Afrikans' text as the law of the Union.—Reuter.

HAKODAT IS LIVING INFERNO

Fire And Typhoon Cause Heavy Loss Of Life And Property

TOKIO, Mar. 22.

"Hakodate is a living hell" ran the first radio message on resumption of communications on that city.

The greater part of the city, including all business and amusement quarters have been destroyed by the fire, causing damage to the value of 5 million sterling.

The inferno originated in the toppling of chimneys in various parts of the city during the typhoon.

2,00,000 inhabitants fled in darkness and sought refuge in ships in the harbour. The dead and the injured are estimated at 500.

Military has been rushed into the city to assist rescue work and guard prisoners who were freed when the prison caught fire. The control of the city is now established.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Accountant, Cashier, Stenographer, Clerk for Limited Concern. Salary Rs. 100—70—50 respectively Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (2150).

Rs. 110 Guaranteed Monthly Salary. Wanted District Managers in Bombay Presidency. Apply to:—Great Eastern Industrial A. I. I. Co., Ltd., 38, Mint Street, Madras. (2132).

Wanted:—District Engineer for the Darbhanga District Board in place of permanent incumbent proceeding on two years' leave, on a salary of Rs. 800-40-1,000 plus travelling allowance at the first class rate according to rule in force. The pay of the post is subject to 5 per cent temporary cut. Applicants must possess the necessary qualifications required under the rules published under the Bengal Government Notification No. 3334 L.S.G., dated 20th December, 1901 as amended under Bihar and Orissa Government Notification No. 1255 L.S.G.R., dated the 14th August, 1928 and should submit their applications in a sealed and registered cover superscribed "Application for the appointment of the District Engineer." The applications must be accompanied by all the necessary certificates and testimonials as required under the rules mentioned above together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration for returning the original certificates in the event of the application being unsuccessful. Applicants must state their ages, experience of District Board works, place of residence and whether free or not. The selected candidate will have to join at once. He shall have to occupy the bungalow reserved for the District Engineer on a monthly rent of 10 per cent on his salary. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th April, 1934. V. Singh, Chairman, District Board, Darbhanga, Laheriasarai, the 15th March, 1934. (2122).

44. MEDICAL.

Scientific Birth Control at one rupee per month. Consult: Right Agency, 13, New Bhatwadi, Bombay 4. (1973).

WANTED A SEA-GOING LAUNCH

Wanted a second-hand sea-going launch for the Port of Moulmein for survey work in the Salween River. The dimensions of the launch should approximately be as follows:—

Length O.A.	— 114' — 0"
Length B.P.	— 108' — 0"
Breadth (Mld.)	— 22' — 0"
Depth (Mld)	— 10' — 0"
Max. draught	— 9' — 0"
Speed	— 12 —14 knots

For further particulars application should be made to the Port Officer, Moulmein.

PORT OFFICER.
Moulmein Moulmein.
The 7th March, 1934.
8103

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

Mr. G. H. CURRIE, formerly in our Passage Department, is no longer in our employment and has no authority to receive any money on our behalf or to give a receipt therefor.

Dated the 21st day of March, 1934.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.
2134

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on FRIDAY, the 23rd Instant at 10-45 A.M. (S.T.).

SULEMAN C.H. MITHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1934.
8141.

S.S. GENOA MARU

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 20th instant from Japan via wayports and has been berthed in Victoria Dock No. 1. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Public Notices

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Telephone Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of March 1934, at 5 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon for the purpose of transacting the following business, namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1933.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.
4. To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and Register of Members of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd March, to the 29th March, 1934, both days inclusive.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1934.

By order of the Board of Directors.
R. H. PARKER,
Secretary.
2130

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of a Motor Lorry complete with driver's cabin and Truck, to the Ahmedabad Municipality so as to reach the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, the 7th April 1934, at 4 p.m. The tenders, should be accompanied with Rs. 300 as earnest money without which no tender will be considered.

The Copy of the specification, and tender form can be had from the Store Keeper on application, on payment of Re. 1/-. The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened.

The Municipality reserves its right to accept any or the lowest tender.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT.
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office, dated 17-3-1934.
2137

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 308277 on the life of Dhirajlal Oghadbhai Mehta of Ghatkopar, a duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

H. E. JONES,
Manager.
Bombay, 19th March, 1934.
2166

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KHOJA JAFARBHAI MEHERALLI, of Bombay has agreed to sell his piece of land situate at Andheri, on the Wesava Road, and bearing Non-Agricultural Survey Number 166 of Andheri, admeasuring 874 square yards or thereabouts, together with the structures and privies standing thereon, free from all incumbrances whatsoever, to my client Khoja Abdulrehman Cassumbhai Peeradina, of Andheri.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate in the said piece of land or the structures thereon or any portion thereof, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, partnership, possession, sale, share trust, wahiwat, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, Advocate for the Purchaser, at his office in "Vasant Niwas" Building, at Andheri, in the Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be considered and deemed to have been knowingly waived. Dated this 21st day of March 1934.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL
B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate, High Court.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 112 of 1934.

SAVAK RATANJI BOMANJI, of Bombay Parsi inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Taj Mahal Hotel, within the Fort of Bombay .. Plaintiff

vs.

(1) Mrs. SAROJINI NAIDU, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, the President of the Swarajya Sabha, (2) VAIKUNTHRAI A. DESAI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, the Vice-President of the said Swarajya Sabha, (3) RUSTOMJI N. BAPSOLA of Bombay Parsi inhabitant and (4) MADHUSUDAN G. BHANDARE, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, both the Honorary Secretaries of the said Swarajya Sabha, (5) KAMALNATH B. SANZGIRI, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, the Honorary Treasurer of the said Swarajya Sabha, (6) MANIKRAM N. TALPADE, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, (7) KRISHNARAO M. WAGLE, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, (8) SAMPATRAO R. BHATT, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, (9) DOSTMAHOMED E. JANMAHOMED, of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant, (10) JAYASHANKER G. THAKAR, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, (11) MUNSHI MIRZA MAHOMEDALI, of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant, (12) Mrs. SARASVATIBEN P. PATEL, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, (13) Miss MANI ANKLESARIA, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, (14) VISHWANATH N. PATANKAR, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant and (15) Miss K. S. PRABHAVALKAR, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, defendants Nos. 6 to 15 being the Members of the Managing Council of the said Swarajya Sabha, all the said 15 defendants on behalf of themselves and all other Members of the Association known or styled as the Swarajya Sabha, having its Office in the Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal Building, near Opera House, Tram Terminus, Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

To

All the Members of the Swarajya Sabha, Bombay.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kania on the 26th day of January, 1934, Notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the Plaintiff has filed the above suit against Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the President of the Swarajya Sabha and fourteen other Office bearers of the said Sabha on behalf of themselves and all other Members of the said Sabha, praying inter alia that it may be declared that the trust of Rs. one lac mentioned in the Plaint has become extinguished, that there has been a resulting trust of the said sum of Rs. one lac and all accumulations thereon upto date in favour of the plaintiff and for his benefit, that the defendants may be ordered to hand over to the plaintiff the deposit receipt of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., in respect of the said sum of Rs. one lac and all accumulations thereon aggregating in all to over Rs. two lacs and for the appointment of Receiver, payment of costs and further and other relief.

And that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 9th day of April, 1934.

Dated this 14th day of March, 1934.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.
TAHIR ALI.

The 14th day of March, 1934.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
2135

Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of all costs, charges and expenses of Messrs. KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL, incurred on behalf of Heera Paramanand, the Mortgagor and Narberam Naranji, the Mortgagee in respect of property at Pathan Street and all other costs, charges and expenses payable by the said Heera Parmanand and Narbheram Naranji.

Messrs. KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL, attorneys of this Hon'ble Court carrying on business at 35, Meadows Street within the Fort. .. Applicants.

vs.

(1) HEERA PARMANAND, and (2) NARBHERAM NARANJI, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at 4th Kumbherwada and Kalbadevi Road respectively, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Respondents

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Public Auction to sell the right, title and interest of the 1st Respondent, now an Insolvent, with the consent of the Official Assignee, in the lands and premises situate at Pathan Street and advertised in the "Bombay Chronicle" on the 10th instant and in the "Jame Jamshed" on the 12th instant has been adjourned to WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of March, 1934, at 4 p.m.

Dated this 13th day of March 1934.

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
8142

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
C. S. No. 198 of 1932.

WILSON & COMPANY . Plaintiffs

vs.

TULLOCKCHUND & SHAPOORJI. ... Defendants

To

ARDESHIR MERWANJI BHARUCHA,
Proprietor of Messrs. Tullockchund & Shapoorji,
59, Apollo Street, Bombay.

TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed plaintiffs have applied to the High Court, Madras for leave to execute the decree obtained by them in the said suit on the 21st February, 1933, against you and you are hereby required to attend before the Master sitting in Chambers on Tuesday, the 3rd day of April, 1934, at 10-45 o'clock in the forenoon and show cause why leave for execution of the said decree against you should not be granted.

Dated at Madras this. 20th day of March, 1934.

KING & PARTRIDGE,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
No. 7, Kondi Chetty St., Madras
2136

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. VORA & Co.,

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION SALE on (SUNDAY) 25th inst., at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at CHOWPATTY SEA FACE. NEXT TO VIANELLI'S RESTAURANT of the best selected design highly furnished complete Dining, Drawing and Bed Room Furniture, made to order, such as—His Master Voice Cabinet Gramophone, Singer Machine, 54 inches Godrej Safe, 38" and 28" inches Chubb Safes, Drawing room Cabinet, Cottage Piano (S. Rose & Co.) Steel Cabinet, Tilting Chesterfield and drawing room suits, Musical box, Wardrobes, Box Matress beds, Glassware, etc. Property of a European Gentleman and others.

VORA & CO.

MISTRY & Co.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Of very handsome Queen Anne, Jacobean and the best English modern designs specially made complete bungalow furniture, etc.

Property of V. Aquino, Esq. Asstt. Traffic Supdt. B.B. & C.I. Rly., on SUNDAY, the 25th inst., at 9-30 A.M. (S.T.) at East Ville, Kittredge Road, opp. Station, Colaba, comprising Queen Anne telescopic dining table, full-size brocade upholstered Jacobean drawing room suites, "Frigidaire," Jacobean and Queen Anne beds, full size compactum wardrobes, Indian carved furniture, cabinet gramophone, China, brass and silverware, Radio set, rich glass crockery and platedware, etc. On view.

Auctioneers: MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

SALE OF PROPERTY at Tardeo Road, advertised to take place (to-day) Friday, the 23rd instant has been POSTPONED 'sine die.'

BENNETT & CO.

PUBLIC AUCTION

LATHIES, DRILLS, PLANTS OF SIZES.

MACHINERY, PLANT, LOOSE TOOLS, ETC., and Superstructure of the Buildings, standing at Reliance Engineering Works, and Madras Portland Cement Works, will be sold by Public Auction, commencing from 7th April, 1934.

Particulars can be had at 106, Armenian Street, Madras.

For the South India Industrials, Limited.

MOHOMED HASHIM SAIT,
Chairman and Managing Director.

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4; 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Your last chance to see the Greatest Tarzan Picture you've ever seen!

"TARZAN THE FEARLESS"
WITH
BUSTER CRABBE
SEE
Hundreds of Wild Animals and Cannibals in mortal combat with the King of the Jungle!
IT'S THE THRILL OF YOUR LIFE TIME!

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MAJESTIC
CINEMA
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Tokiwa Maru	6972	19 Mar.	28 Mar
Genoa Maru	6785	20 Mar.	5 April
Toyama Maru	7090	30 Mar.	10 Apr.
Tottori Maru	5973	17 Apl.	27 Apl.
Nagato Maru	5901	25 Apr.	5 May

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Terukuni Maru	12000	31 Mar.
Hakusan Maru	10500	16 April

COLOMBO MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakone Maru	10500	11 April
Suwa Maru	10700	26 April

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Tatsuta Maru	17000	18 Apl.
Asama Maru	17000	9 May

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	11600	30 Apr.
Hikawa Maru	11600	21 May

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279:
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

EDUCATE MASSES IN HEALTH MATTERS

Plea Advanced At Meeting Of Baby & Health Week Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Presidency Baby and Health Week Association was held on Thursday in the Civil Secretariat. Her Excellency Lady Brabourne presided.

Dr. Secrates Noronha, Honorary Secretary of the Association in presenting the report of the institution traced the history of the institution and drew attention to the results obtained.

"So recently as ten years ago", Dr. Noronha said "public health conditions in Bombay were worse than those prevailing in England half a century earlier. Not that efforts were lacking on the part of Government, the Bombay Municipality, the Infant Welfare Society and other private organizations for ameliorating these conditions but the need of a social agency for the purpose of creating a health conscience in the public and thereby gaining its willing co operation was not thought of. Such agencies existed in the West as Baby and Health Week Associations, and stimulated by their success in Western Countries, the Association began its work on similar lines in 1923.

RESULTS.

"The results of their endeavours were partly out. They are to be found in the City Executive Health Officer's Report for the year 1932. During the last ten years the death rate of the City had been declining steadily and the birth rate rising gradually. While better methods of sanitation and improved medical relief were largely responsible for the decline in the death rate, a good deal of the success was also due to greater co-operation of the public in these matters.

The report covers a remarkable range of activities of the society—Twentyfour Health Exhibitions, Thirtyseven Sinema Shows, Twenty-five Magic Lantern Lectures, Health Volunteers Classes, First—Aid, Some Nursing and Sanitation Classes, Mother's Evenings. Food Exhibitions, Training of Dais, Baby Weeks Etc.

GREAT HOPE OF FUTURE.

The report concludes with the following remarks: —

"Major General Graham, Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India reporting in the health of India says, 'The great hope of the future must lie in the development of health education.' We feel this to be the only hope. Unless the masses are gradually made to realise and appreciate the value of health, they are not likely to take full advantage of the existing health facilities and much less demand for further public health measures. In a city like Bombay official or unofficial organization may spend large sums of money and energy in dveising measures for the prevention of diseases or in affording the ample facilities for their treatment, but no corresponding results will be forthcoming if such work is not carried on side by side with the education of the masses in matters of public health. This is the gap which we have been striving to fill up a task in which we hope to find the full support of both the powers that be and of the public of Bombay generally."

The following Office-Bearers were elected for 1934; (1) Her Excellency Lady Brabourne (President); (2) Lady Cowasji Jehangir, Hon'ble Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah, (Honorary Treasurer); (4) Dr. Socrates Noronha and (5) Dr. H. V. Tilak (Honorary Secretaries).

JOURNALIST'S GIFT FOR CHARITY

Money For Needy And Helpless And Sufferers In Bihar

The Secretary of the Ananth Jeeva Sanastha:—

Mr. Balvant Kashinath Kane, journalist of Bombay has generously entrusted with us pronotes worth Rs. 1007 for Bihar relief and other purposes on the occasion of the marriage ceremony of Mr. Dattatray alias Nanasahib Kane, R.T.D. and Sound Recording Engineer—his younger brother.

Out of the above mentioned donation a sum of Rs. 101 is donated by Mr. K. G. Behere as his eldest daughter Miss Kamala is married to Mr. Nanasahib Kane on the above said occasion.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 3-1/2 per cent.

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Good Health means Happiness

Dr. De JONGH'S
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COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES

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Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

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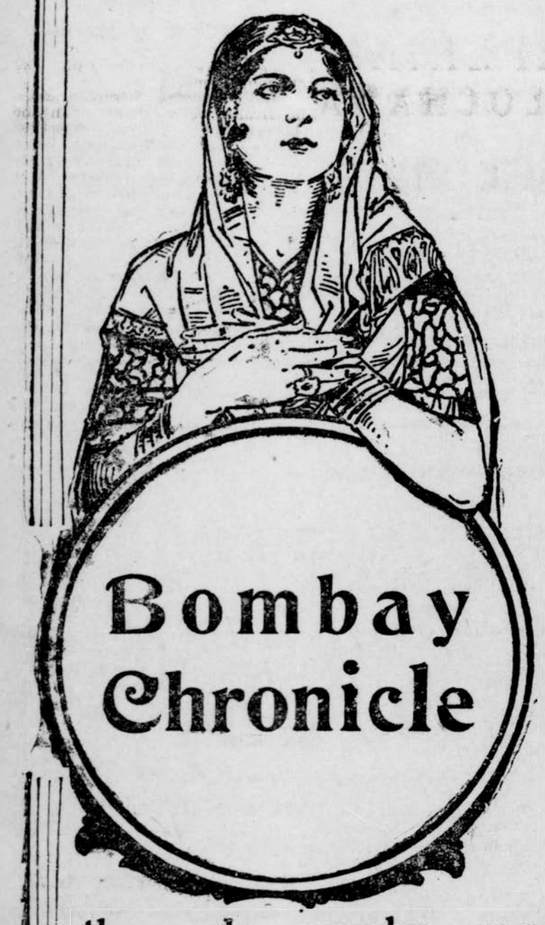

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PHONE: 25155. Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENCY SYSTEM MUST BE CONTROLLED

Company Law Must Be Amended To Further Industrial Progress, Says Principal Davar

Presiding over the fifth annual meeting of the Shareholders' Association on Thursday, Principal Sohrab R. Davar, reviewed the various activities of the Association. He referred to the failure of the Currimbhoy's Ld. which brought a large number of joint stock companies clustering around their managing agency into precarious position. This, he said, had kept the Managing Committee very busy with the result that, the Managing Committee held 47 meetings and 32 meetings of the Sub-Committee, to meet the shareholders as well as directorate and other leading magnates of joint stock companies. An enormous amount of work was thus thrown on the Managing Committee as well as the staff of the Association.

MANAGING AGENCY.

Mr. Davar regretted that nothing has been so far done to incorporate a Chapter in the Companies Act dealing with the position of Managing Agents in order to prevent the exploitation by these agents of these industries for their personal benefit as against the interest of the shareholders, who represent the investing public and with whose capital they work these industries.

PROGRESS MARRED.

Continuing Mr. Davar said:

Our industries, with the universal appendage of the Managing Agency control are so situated under the present defective Company Law that these Agents can reserve to themselves all the benefits and emoluments, and at the same time work them on the most uneconomical organising foundation without any check or restraint. Thus, Gentlemen, we are left in a situation which is financially most unsound and under which our industrial progress is sadly oubstructed. We must therefore see that steps are taken to give the country the full benefit of the protective taxation it is burdened with, by seeing that our company management is safe in the hands of those who are not only capable of looking after same but who are also effectively prevented by legislation from being tempted to exploit their position for their own benefit and to the detriment of this country.

The Association has been crying, as you are aware for the past five years in wilderness for urgent Company Law reforms and when questions have been asked in the Assembly by our friends during these years as to when this most urgent amendment of the law is to be brought about, we are being put off, on one excuse or other and given a vague assurance every time to the effect that the question was under contemplation of the Government.

"AMEND COMPANY LAW."

I am glad to find that this question has been pertinently raised by the Tariff Board in their Report on the Cotton Textile Industry. After reviewing various questions pertaining to the management of the industry the Board have come to the conclusion that the Managing Agency system should be statutorily controlled and have recommended the appointment of a Committee representative of the various interests concerned at an early date with a view to effect such amendment of the Company Law as may be required.

DEFECTIVE SYSTEM.

Ever since this Association was started we have carried on a sustained campaign against the Managing Agency System. We placed details of the same in the memorandum before the Tariff Board and illustrated with examples the drawbacks and losses arising through the defective working of the system under the present state of law. As a result we are happy to note that the position taken up by the Association has been completely vindicated.

SERVICES OF ASSOCIATION.

Our Association as you are aware has been issuing from time to time statements for the benefit of the investing public in general in connection with prospectuses inviting the public to buy shares of new companies. Being alive to the fact that an average investor cannot be expected to be cognisant with the intricacies of company practice and law and that the company law as it stands at present does not give him ample protection, but takes it for granted that the investor will look after himself and his interest (a view which has proved entirely erroneous in practice), we have tried our best to expose the weaknesses of company formation whenever we came across to the gaze of the would be investor and have repeatedly succeeded either in deterring him from investing his capital on companies founded on wrong foundation or have succeeded in making the promoters improve methods.

Rs. 75,00 FOR WOMEN'S WARD IN HOSPITAL

Late Dr. Nair's Bequest

The funeral of late Dr. A. L. Nair took place on Tuesday morning and was very largely attended by a large body of people consisting of men of different castes and religions. From a very early hour in the morning a large crowd had gathered at his residence to have a glimpse of the mortal remains of the departed soul. The representatives of various Institutions with which the late Dr. Nair was intimately connected were also present to offer floral tributes to the deceased before the cortege started. After such floral tributes were offered by various people the procession left his residence at about 9 a.m. and passed through Sandhurst Road, Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum Road and Princess Street. Before it reached the cremation Ground it had to halt at many places where the admirers of the late Dr. Nair gave expressions to their admiration and respect for him by garlanding, saluting and throwing flowers on the body of their departed friend.

AT CREMATION GROUND

At the Hindu Cremation Ground also there was a large gathering amongst those present were Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. Justice Patkar, Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, Dr. B. P. Wadia, Mr. K. Natarajan, Dr. J. S. Nerurkar, Health Officer and many other leading members of the Medical profession. The last rites were performed by Rev. Uttama according to the Buddhistic rituals. There after Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Natarajan, Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri, Mr. Yande, Mr. Naik and Mr. Parandekar made feeling reference eulogising the services rendered by the late Dr. Nair towards charity, religion, Education and National Industry. Mr. Natarajan described him "A kindly philanthropist" and Mr. Jayakar "A Nationalist to the core in the real sense of the word."

Before the cremation the late Dr. Nair's solicitor Mr. R. V. Gupte announced that the deceased has made provision for payment of a sum of Rs. 75,000 to the Trustees of the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital for endowing a separate Female Ward in that Hospital to be named the "Bai Parwatibai Nair Female Ward." This is the last endowment of this great philanthropist to charity in addition to the Hospital and other Institutions connected with it and the Anand Vihara which are living monuments of his valuable endowments to charity, education and religion.

INCREASE IN LIVE BIRTHS IN CITY

Small-pox Takes Toll Of Six Deaths Last Week

The health returns of Bombay during the 11th week of 1934, i.e. week ended 17th inst., were as under:—

"The total mortality 525 was 8 more than in the last week; the death rate registered was 23.5 on the Census population of 1931. These figures compare favourably with those for the 11th week of 1933, when the mortality was 741 and the death rate 33.2 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1929-1933 when the average mortality was 579 and the death rate 24.1.

Out of the total deaths, 135 were among infants under one year of age. During the week Smallpox caused 14 attacks including 1 imported from Kalyan and 6 deaths. Plague caused one attack and one death. Cholera was absent. The number of deaths from Typhoid was 6.

The number of live-births registered during the week was 654, which compares favourably with that for the 11th week of 1933, viz: 464 and also with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1929-1933) viz: 418.

MENAGERIE IN S. C. G.

Objection In Bombay Council To Keeping Of Animals By Head Bailiff

The appointment of candidates to the three posts which fell vacant in the Bombay Small Causes Court was the subject dealt with at question time in the Bombay Legislaive Council on Thursday.

Mr. A. K. Resaldar (Ahmedabad and Surat Cities) asked whether the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court proposed to appoint any Mussalmans in those vacancies.

The Home Member Mr. R. D. Bell stated that of the three candidates appointed, one was a Mussalman.

Mr. Risaldar also asked the amusing question as to why "the Head Bailiff of the Bombay Small Causes Court was still maintaining a sort of menagerie in the Court compound, where he kept monkeys, ducks, turkeys and a number of dogs and all sorts of animals to the great inconvenience and annoyance at times, of the public and other members of the establishment staff of the Court"?

The Home Member replied that Government did not consider that they were entitled to interfere with the private affairs of their servants unless they had reason to believe that the public interests were in any way adversely affected.

Mr. Risaldar's next question was why Government appointed the Head Bailiff's son as a Bailiff under his own father in the Bombay Small Causes Court, superseding the claims of all other candidates and applicants for the post.

The Home Member said that out of the many applications for the post preference was given to the son of the head bailiff on on account of the meritorious services of his family in the Bailiff's Department since 1865. There was only one candidate senior to him on the list for bailiff's appointments and he had been tried in temporary arrangements and found inefficient. Government did not consider that such procedure would lower the efficiency of the Department.

Mr. G. S. Gangoli (Kanara) asked whether it was a fact that in Kanara the agriculturists had to pay assessments even though the lands were fallow for several years whereas the Sind agriculturists had to pay land revenue only for the portion of land cultivated, although there may be several holdings standing in their names. He also asked the reasons for this differentiation been Kanara and Sind.

Sir Gulamhussein Hidayatullah, the Finance Member replied:—

(a) "The Honourable Member has stated the position correctly as regards Kanara. But as regards Sind the statement that assessment is payable only on cultivated land is only true subject to certain qualifications. The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the fallow rules printed as accompaniment to Government Resolution, No. L.C. 1348, dated 14th November 1927, a copy of which is in the Council Library.

(b) The reason for the differentiation is that under the system of cultivation in Sind the occupant is unable to cultivate the whole of his holding every year.

This is not the case in Kanara.

PLAGUE WORSENS IN RATNAGIRI

Erratic Climate Helps To Spread Disease

RATNAGIRI, March 21.

Cloudy skies and excessive heat continue in Ratnagiri Drizzling occurred for a time yesterday.

This type of climate has helped to spread the plague epidemic which has, of late, worsened. Four deaths occurred yesterday. Fresh attacks are reported from different localities.

A dead rat was found in the vernacular School yesterday. The school was closed immediately.—A.P.

STARED AT HIS WIFE!

Three Bhayyas Convicted At Kurla

(From Our Corresponden)t

KURLA, Mar 22

Drigapal Raghunath, Baijanath Bachan and Sukhdeo Janaki, three Bhayyas of Ghatkopar, were convicted by the Resident Magistrate, Kurla, for having conjointly caused grievous hurt to Kasam Akbar, a Muslim youth, on November 4 last at Ghatkopar, and were each sentenced to a day's imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to suffer three months' hard labour. Out of the fines, if realised, the Court ordered Rs. 30 to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

This case, was a sequel to the exchange of words, followed by beating with sticks, over the objection raised by the complainant at the impropriety of the accused in staring at his wife.

The three accused were arrested by the Ghatkopar police, while the fourth, is still absconding.

DRAKSHASAVA twice a day ensures perfect health

The Idea' Tonic Beverage You Need!

The Tropical climate of the East is enervating in the extreme and lassitude soon comes to the healthiest of systems. This fatal lowering of the body's vitality and strength must be checked immediately if it is not to gain a real grip on the health of person, which may have serious and unforeseen results.

Here is a pleasant and effective way of checking tropical tiredness—an ounce of ALEMBIC DRAKSHASAVA in a tumbler of water twice a day! It's unbelievably simple, but the results speak for themselves. Ask any man who has already tried it and he will tell you of the health and vigour which suffuses the system as this wonderful tonic gets to work.

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Start a bottle to-day and find new health!
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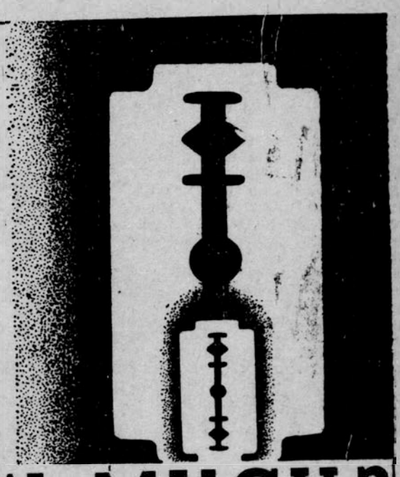

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How much does your shaving cost you? Figure out the cost of your present blades over a year. Then try the new Gillette Slotted Blade and compare it with your present shaving method in cost and comfort. You will find that you obtain more perfect shaves per anna than with any other shaving instrument. The reason is simple; the new Gillette Slotted Blade is so perfectly tempered by a new secret process that it will take a finer cutting edge and last longer than ordinary blades.

TRADE Gillette MARK

Gillette Slotted Blades are now greatly reduced in price.

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Cures Radically HYDROCELE Without Operation
in 15 minutes. In Bombay every month from 1st to 6th
IN SIRDAR GRIHA (HOTEL), CRAWFORD MARKET.
For Booklet of details and certs, send 3 annas stamps.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVAL
Bombay, March 22.
President Johnson, Jack, New York.
Naldera, Danne, London.

DEPARTURES
Bombay, March 22.
Naldera, Denne, Kobe.
Vasna, Rowe, Busrah.

Bombay, March 23.
London Maru, Motosriga, Kobe.
Haideri, Gill, Cadin.
Kioto, Proven, Karachi.
Geneva Maru, Iwashita, Karachi.
Finnanger, Teffre, Batoum.
Naumburg, Grastoff, Hamburg.

LOADING
Bombay, March 22.
Steamer Genoa Maru for Karachi.
Steamer Varsova for Busrah.
Steamer Bandra for Busrah.
Steamer Clybassa for Calcutta.
Steamer Conte Verla for Trieste.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORTS

SS Naldera—The P&O S N Co's English mail steamer Naldera arrived in harbour on Thursday from London with the outward mails of the 8th instant, a general cargo and 51 passengers and hence she sailed the same day for Kobe with a general and same bottom cargo and through passengers.

S.S. President Johnson.—The F F Campbell Co's steamer President Johnson arrived in harbour on Thursday from New York with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Vasna.—The B I S N Co's steamer Vasna sailed yesterday for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. London Maru.—The O S K steamer London Maru will sail to-day for Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Haideri.—The Eastern S N Co's steamer Haideri will sail to-day for Cochin with a general cargo.

S. S. Kioto.—The J F Co's steamer Kioto will sail to-day for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Genoa Maru.—The N Y K steamer Genoa Maru will sail today for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Finnanger.—The Standard Vaccum Oil Co's steamer Finnanger will sail to-day for Batoum, with ballast.

S.S. Naumburg.—The Messrs. Volkart Bros steamer Naumburg, will sail to-ay for Hamburg with a general and same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS
Bombay, March 22.

S.S. Viceroy of India for London.—160 bags ginger A P Gupta; 22 cases bristles D Abraham & Sons; 34 cases bristles B P & Hayly Ltd; 32 bales animal skins D Abraham & Sons; 10 bales animal skins D Sassoon & Co; 4 bales animal skins I F Levy.

For Beyrouth.—10 bales cotton yarn A A Diab.

For Alexandretta.—40 bales cotton yarn A A Diab.

S.S. Nardana for London.—131 drums castor oil A Hargovandas & Co.

For Hull.—26 drums castor oil A Hargovandas & Co; 1800 bags castor seed M Bhuta & Co.

C/o Paris for Liverpool.—75 bales wool raw T Bamanlal & Co; 67 bales wool raw V Oomersey & Co; 99 bales wool raw R Virchand & Co; 38 bales wool raw D Sassoon & Co; 111 bales hemp T Dawoodbhai; 1360 bags linseed oil cakes H K H Shariff; 92 bales cotton raw B Maheshwari.

For Dunkirk.—25 bales hemp T Dawoodbhai.

S.S. Gierfels for Hamburg.—22 bales silk waste Textile Products Ltd; 88 bales hemp M G A Hussain & Co; 25 bales cotton thread waste L O Vora; 61 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 5 cases casings A D Meyer.

For Oporto.—50 bales hemp M Nissim.

For Malmo.—50 bags fennel seed Eastern Export Co.

For Antwerp. 140 bags gum karaya N Mooljl & Co; 150 bags masoor T S Thadani & Sons; 2100 bags groundnut cakes H Rawji & Co; 700 bags linseed cakes H Rawji & Co; 330 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Ratterdom.—220 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co. Ltd.

For P. Ghent.—110 bales cotton raw C F Thackersey Ltd.

For Gothenburg.—100 bags fennel seed A Govindji; 20 bales cotton thread waste L O Vora; 30 bales cotton fly L O Vora.

S.S. Naumburg for Hamburg.—604 bags linseed Strauss & Co; 220 bags kang grain K Devji Bros; 266 bags gum karaya S Khesey & Co; 50 bales wool raw E Mavji & Co; 55 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 110 bales cotton raw A Siam Corporation Ltd; 81 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

For Ratterdom.—1334 bags groundnut seed B Maheshwari; 25 bales wool raw E Mavji & Co; 220 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S.S. President Johnson for New York—141 bags cumin seed F F Campbell & Co; 20 bags caraway seed F F Campbell & Co; 22 bales animal skins D Abraham & Sons.

For Los Angeles.—88 bags cumin seed F F Campbell & Co.

For Piracus.—50 bags groundnuts H Khiaram.

For Genoa.—110 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 11 bales silk waste Textile Products Ltd; 110 bales cotton raw Langley & Co.

S.S. C/o Dunde for Philadalphia—61 bales wool raw D Abraham & Sons.

S.S London Maru for Kobe.—200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Yokkaichi.—200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka.—700 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Takiwa Maru for Shanghai.—800 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 500 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co. Ltd.

For Osaka.—25 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Kobe—100 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co. Ltd.

S.S. Naldera for Hongkong.—42 bags Apricats D Mavji & Co; 4 cases shark fins K M Shroff.

S.S. Genoa Maru for Kobe.—700 bales cotton raw M Amersey & Co.

S.S. Liverpool Maru for Osaka.—400 bales cotton raw Bombay Co. Ltd; 300 bales cotton raw Nissho Co. Ltd.

For Kobe.—600 bales cotton raw N Manilal & Co; 500 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co; 500 bales cotton raw Katak & Co; 1700 bales cotton raw V Ladha & Co; 100 bales cotton raw S Karamshi & Co; 900 bales cotton raw N Nagsi & Co; 100 bales cotton raw Nissho Co. Ltd; 300 bales cotton raw O Suleman & Co.

IMPORTS
Bombay, March 22.

S.S. Shunko Maru, Agents O S Kaisha Ltd., from Yokohama—100 pgs. tea; 50 cases slates; 200 cases straw boards.

From Tokyo.—40 cases lion dentrefice; 110 cases toys; 30 cases glassware; 94 cases clocks.

From Nagoya.—90 cases glassware; 350 cases parcelain ware; 48 cases clocks; 340 cases wood chest; 115 cases cotton shirting.

From Osaka.—30 drums paint; 14 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods; 50 cases starch; 200 drums coal hitch; 26 drums varnish; 150 cases metal sand; 450 drums chemicals; 86 cases rubber goods; 65 cases celluloide goods; 181 cases brassware; 154 cases rayon yarn; 326 cases cotton piecegoods; 925 cases nails; 500 cases cotton shirting; 145 cases cotton yarn; 905 glassware; 160 cases umbrella goods; 93 cases cycle parts; 30 cases enamiel wares.

From Kobe.—190 cases cotton piecegoods; 218 pieces ashum logs; 20 cases starch; 130 cases wire; 50 cases tallow; 28 cases cycle parts; 112 cases camphor; 93 cases matting; 50 cases nails; 30 cases sulphur; 30 cases rubber goods; 55 cases cello(ide goods; 67 cases clocks; 74 cases straw boards; 126 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods; 70 cases canvas shoes; 109 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirting; 340 cases glassware; 25 cases woollen yarn; 30 cases motor tyres; 50 drums paint; 421 drums dyes; 125 cases cotton shirting.

From Moji.—160 drums dyes; 50 cases vegetable wax; 24 cases e'ware; 100 bags cement.

From Hongkong.—440 r/s China ware; 200 bags beams; 190 bags sugar candy.

From Keelung.—141 pkgs. straw boards.

From Shanghai.—30 bales silk yarn; 340 bales cotton yarn; 476 bags beans.

From Singapore.—200 cases pineapples; 1349 pieces planks; 65 slabs tin; 7300 bags sago flour; 548 bundles rattans.

From Penang.—1314 bags peurl tapioca; 534 bags betelnuts.

From Colombo.—25 bags plumbago; 75 bundles mattress fibre; 15 h/c tea; 75 bundles rubber.

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NOHAESA OINTMENT
Relieves the Piles Promptly
NOHAESA reduces the inflammatory and irritant symptoms and has also a prophylactic action.
It simultaneously allays the itch and has an astringent cooling action.
Does not stain the clothing. ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.
NOHAESA is also available in the shape of suppositories.
Can Be had from all Chemists.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments Notification

The leave granted to Mr. F. B. Plunkett, Superintendent of a Central Prison in the Bombay Presidency, has been extended by the High Commissioner for India by one month.

Mr. A. S Holland, Officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, is granted leave up to the 19th January 1935 (inclusive).

Mr. D D Nanavati, Barrister-at-Ltw, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Poona, is granted leave from 29th March to 23rd July.

Mr. J. Monteath, ICS, has been allowed by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave on half average pay for one month.

Khan Bahadur M. R. Davar, Senior Assistant Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, is granted from 1st April 1934, leave on overage pay for four months combined with leave on half average pay for fourteen months.

Mr. Gopal, Vasudev Joshi, Deputy Collector, is granted an extension of leave on average pay for one month and 27 days in continuation of the leave granted to him earlier.

Dr. Y. N. Kadam, is re-employed and appointed as Superintendent, N. M. Mental Hospital, Naupada, Thana, for a further period of two years from 18th March 1934.

(1) On return from leave Mr Lalchand Barumal Lalvani, B.Sc. (Edin.), I.S.E., to be Executive Engineer, Khipro Division.

(2) On relief by Mr. Lalvani Mr W. B. Calder, BSc, (Eng.), ICS, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Second Drainage Division which will be opened from the 1st April 1934.

Mr A. B. Timms, BSc, (Eng) Glas., CPE (Glas.), ISE, Executive Engineer, is permitted to retire from His Majesty's service on the expiry, of the leave granted to him earlier.

Mr. L. E. Greening, Executive Engineer, Sholapur Division, to be Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings).

Mr. J. A. S. Manson, ISE, Executive Engineer in charge Satara Sub-Division of the Poona Division, to be Executive Engineer, Sholapur Division.

Mr. L. S. Vaidyanathan, part-time Professor of Actuarial Science, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, is granted leave without pay from the 16th June to the 12th October, 1934, with permission to prefix and affix the summer and October vacations of the College respectively to his leave.

Mr. G.S. Diwan, Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics, Elphinstone College, Bombay, to do duty as Professor of Actuarial Science, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, in addition to his own, during the absence on leave of Mr. Vaidyanathan.

Captain H.S. Waters, M.B., B.Ch. (Cantab.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.C.S., I.M.S., to hold charge of the duties of the post of Presidency Surgeon, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, vice Lieutenant-Colonel, A.N. Thomas, proceeding on leave from the 5th April, 1934.

Rao Saheb D.L. Karnik to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police in the leave vacancy of Kumar Shri Pravinsinhji Vijayasinhji and to continue to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh.

JHABUA STATE PEOPLE'S GRIEVANCES

(From A Correspondent)
DOHAD, Mar 20

Several residents of Jhabua State assembled in a meeting on 18th instant and passed resolutions, protesting against the employment of forced labour and alleged indiscriminate arrests, handcuffing and parading of several respectable persons.

1.7 DEGREE ABOVE NORMAL

City's Minimum Temperature On Wednesday

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 22-3-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.072 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.7 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.7 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 87.1 degrees 0.3 (above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 74.8 degrees 1.7 (above normal)
Relative humidity at 9 a.m. 78 per cent
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSE
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 1 mile per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 91 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 14 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq 10) .0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 22-3-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.2 deg F, a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.02 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.82 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments plase subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

DRY WEATHER OVER COUNTRY

POONA, Mar. 22.

The weather has been generally dry over the country except for a few falls of rain in the North-West Frontier Province and Malabar. Drosh is reporting 3¼ of inch and Trivendrum ½.

FORECAST.

Dry weather generally.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Mar. 22.

The western disturbance caused a few light showers in Kashmir on the 17th and 18th of March and thunderstorms in North Baluchistan and lower Sind on the latter date. It filled up over North Baluchistan on the 18th, but weather continued disturbed over North-West India. Thereafter fairly widespread thundershowers occurred in North-West Frontier Province on the 19th and 20th, scattered thunderstorms occurred in lower Sind on 19th, in Gujarat on 19th and 20th and in North Punjab, North Baluchistan and West Rajputana on the last day of the week.—A. P.

Colombo.—At Tuesday's meeting of the Colmbo State Council, the Financial Secretary moved a resolution to seek the approval of the State Council to the reduction of the Tea Export (Control) cess from 20 cents to 14 cents per 100 lbs of tea exported from the Island.—(United Press).

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON TWO BROTHERS

Trial Of Four Accused Opens In Sessions Court

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, March 22

The trial of Hari Shravanya, Navsha Mathoo, Devajya Hari and Ganpat Vithoo, four Katkaris of Manikhurd near Chembur, who are committed to sessions by the Resident, Magistrate, Kurla, on charges of having conjointly caused grievous hurt, which proved fatal, to Boodya Shravanya with sticks, and assault on Lohanya and Mukti, brother and wife respectively of the deceased, at Chembur on October 19 last, began yesterday before Mr. B. K. Dalvi, Assistant Sessions Judge, Thana, and a jury.

The prosecution story is that on October 19 last (Divali holiday) Lahanya, Boodhya and his wife had gone to Trombay to a liquor shop to drink. The four accused had also gone there. The latter left early, and the former, who followed them, met the accused near the Chikani bridge. Both the parties, who belonged to rival factions, exchanged hot words. According to the prosecution, at about noon, the accused first belaboured Lahanya, the complainant, and then caught Boodhya, who came to his brother's rescue. The accused are alleged to have hammered Boodhya, who had to be subsequently removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where he died a few days later. Navsha is further alleged to have assaulted Mukti, wife of the deceased, in the course of the scuffle.

The accused were arrested by the Ghatkopar police for causing grievous hurt on the night of October 22 last. After the death of Boodhya in the hospital, the police made an application to alter the charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The Committing Magistrate, however, framed a charge under section 325 read with 34 I.P.C.

In all six witnesses were examined by the prosecution yesterday. The case is proceeding.

KIDNAPPING CASE WITHDRAWN

(From Our Correspondent)
KURLA, March 22

The case, in which Shaikh Alli Shaikh Hassan and Lawrence Mingel were charged with having kidnapped a 14-year-old 'pardahnashin' Pathan girl from her father's guardianship at Kurla on November 1 last and wrongfully concealed her for about a week in the house of the second accused at Callina village near Santa Cruz in order to force the girl into marriage with the first accused, was allowed by the Resident Magistrate, Kurla, to be withdrawn, as the prosecution had secured sanction of the Additional District Magistrate and the Superintendent of the Bombay Suburban District Police on the ground that the married life of the girl, whose marriage had been recently solemnised, would be wrecked, if she had to appear in the Court as a witness.

NEW DISTRICT DEPUTY COLLECTOR OF THANA.

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, March 22

Mr. Yusufji Isbakji Patel has recently taken over the charge, as District Deputy Collector, Thana, and Sub-Divisional Magistrate for Dahanu Prant at Thana, from Mr. S. A. Ghatge transferred to Ahmedabad.

In the House of Lords, the Indian Pay Abatements Bill was passed in the second reading.

MULLAHJI IS NOT EXEMPTED FROM APPEARING IN CR. COURTS

Karachi Magistrate Dismisses Complaint And Discharges Editor

KARACHI, March 22.

Is Mullahji Saheb, the High Priest of the Bohra community, exempted from appearing in criminal courts on account of his high spiritual office? This is the issue that was raised before Mr. W. N. Richardson, City Magistrate, to-day. A complaint was filed on the 16th February on behalf of His Holiness, the Mullahji Saheb, by Husseinbhoy Ismailji, a member of the Managing Committee of the Karachi Bohra Jamat under Section 500 I.P.C. against Mr. K. Punniah, Editor, "Sind Observer," for writing an editorial which alleged to be defamatory of the spiritual head and High Priest of the Bohra community. An order was passed by the Magistrate on the 16th February that summons be issued against the accused.

On March 12, Mr. Punniah made an application to the court pointing out that the complaint was not in accordance with the provisions of Ssection 198 of the Cr. P.C. and praying that the accused be discharged or in the alternative the complaint be dismissed.

The Magistrate in the course of his judgment held that the Mullahji Saheb was not exempted from appearing in Criminal Courts and added that the aggrieved person was the Mullahji Saheb and not any other person and discharged the accused.—A.P.

"RAI SAHEB" ARRESTED

Alleged False Impersonation

LYALLPUR, March 19

The Railway police is reported to have arrested one "Rai Saheb" Amarnath, a well-dressed man at Shorkot Railway station under sections 170|420 I.P.C. (false impersonation and cheating), who is alleged to be involved in many criminal cases.

The arrested person has been remanded to police custody.—United Press.

The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. G. D. Ogilvie, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, has left for Mt. Abu, his summer residence, whence he proceeds Home on 16 manths' leave at the end of this month.

ECHO OF DAY-LIGHT DACOITY CASE

LAHORE, March 20.

The story of a broad-day-light dacoity coupled with murder was related before Justice Coldstream and Monroe, when the Crown figured as appellant against the order of the Additional Sessions Judge of Jhang in a case in which 25 accused persons were placed on trial on a charge under section 395/396 I.P.C. The Sessions Judge acquitted all the accused except three, namely, Lalu, Ahmad and Mumriz whom he convicted of an offence under section 395 and sentenced them to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment each. The crown appealed against acquittal of Mokha and 7 others.—United Press.

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CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Chaitra Shud, 8, 1993
Muslim—Zilhez 7, 1352
Parsi—Meher 18, 1303
Sunrise—6h. 40m.
Sunset—6h. 51m
Hightide—1-10, 18-16
Lowtide—10-46.

FRIDAY, Mar. 23.

Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Grant Medical College: Annual prize distribution. Anatomy Theatre, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 24

Ram Navami Public Holiday.
Banks closed.
S.S. 'Viceroy of India' with the Homeward mails, sails at 1 p.m.

MONDAY, Mar. 26.

Bakri-Id: Public Holiday.
Banks closed.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

SRI RAMANUJA SABHA

The monthly Thirunakshathiram festival of "Sri Emberumanar" (Sri Ramanujan) will be celebrated between 8 and 10 p.m. to-day (Friday) at Room No. 11. Nanji Ladha Building, King's Circle, Matunga, G.I.P. Ry.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the above Samaj Sree Rama Navami Utsavam will be celebrated in the Samaj Building, Near King's Circle, Matunga, from 24th to 31st March. There will be poor feeding on Ramnavami day.

BOMBAY O AND G. SOCIETY

A general meeting of the Bombay Obstetric and Gynaecological Society will be held on to-morrow (Saturday) at 9 p.m. at the rooms of Bombay Medical Union, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, All interested in Obstetric and Gynaelogy are invited to attend.

RAM NAVAMI

Under the auspices of the Kanara Saraswat Bhajan Mandal, the Kanara Saraswat Mahila Samaj and the Kanara Saraswat Association the "Rama-Navami" Celebrations will be held to-morrow (Saturday), at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed Mails for Japan per S.S. "London Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1 p.m. on Friday the 23rd instant.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Conte Verde" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 27th instant.

DUTY OF M.L.C.'S.

Under the joint auspices of the Lokmany Tilak Utsaoo Mandal and Bhartiya Taroon Sangh a public meeting will be held, to-day (Friday) at 8-30 p.m (S.T.) behind the office of the Bhartiya Taroon Sangh at Kallachowki Road near the Chinchpokly Station. Mr. A. N. Surve M.L.C. will preside and speeches will be made Messers. Vankatrao Surve on the Business of the Bombay Legislative Council and the duty of the elected members.

ANANIL WIDOW REMARRIAGE

Pandit Ogle of Bombay Arya Samaj performed the marriage ceremony of Shriyut Morarji Govindji Desai aged 35 of village Niyol (Surat) with Bai Vijaya of Sachin (Surat) at the bungalow of Bai Adhibhen at Matunga on the 4th inst. Both belong to Ananil Brahmin community and Bai Vijaya was widowed at a very tender age.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Professor Aga Poure Davoud will speak on Absthetic Tastis of the Ancient Persians. Dr. N. N. Katrak will preside.

TREATMENT OF POLITICALS

To protest against the recommendations of the Conference of Inspectors General of Prisons of India and to demand better treatment of political prisoners, a public meeting, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Jail Reforms Conference will be held on Chowpatty sands at 6-30 p.m to-day (Friday) Sirdar Jamiat Singh will preside.

VANITA-VISHRAM

The opening ceremony of an Exhibition of the handi-work and needle-work of the Training College and the Kanyashala of Vanita Vishram Institution, will be held to-morrow (Saturday), at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Mrs. Hansabhen Mehta will open the same. The Exhibition will remain open from 3 to 7 p.m. on 24th and 25th for visitors.

AN AID OF BIHAR RELIEF FUND

Under the auspices of the B.E.S.T. Sports Club, the B.E.S.T. Traffic Staff will stage the popular and powerful Urdu Drama "Asire-Hirs" to-day (Friday), at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Baliwalla Grand Theatre. The proceeds will be given away to the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund.

Miss Ekbal, the famous Indian Screen Star will sented to entertain the audience with her songs and original Indian dances.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from London of the 15th instant arrived at Port Said at 4 a.m. on the 21st instant and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tottori Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 19th March and is expected to arrive here on or about the 17th April.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Argun Maru" left Colombo on March 21 and is due to arrive in Bombay on March 26 via Marmugao.

SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the Saraswat Brahman Samaj and the Gaud Saraswat Brahman Mitra Mandal, the aniversary of Yogiraj Sonirobanath Ambye will be celebrated to-morrow (Saturday), (Ramnavmi Day) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Samaj premises at 264, Churni Road, Girgaon, when there will be Harikirtan by Mr. Karande.

TO-NIGHT ONLY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m

The CAPITOL BOOK NOW PLANS OPEN

The Vibrant. Flaming, Exotic, Belle

DOLORES DEL RIO

IN RADIOS COLOURFUL ROMANCE

"GIRL OF THE RIO"

with LEO CARRILLO

Also a film of THE GIRL GUIDES' RALLY

TO-MORROW "KING-KONG"

EDGAR WALLACE'S GREAT THRILLER!

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LISTERINE

ANTISEPTIC

D-67

IN AID OF BIHAR

Elphinstonians Stage "Bhavbandhan"

With a view to contribute their mite to the stricken population in Bihar where hundreds have lost their lives and thousands have been rendered homeless, the Maharashtra Vangmaya Mandal of the Elphinstone College and the Royal Institute of Science will stage "Bhavbandhan" at the Royal Opera House to-day, (Friday, 23) at 8-30 p.m Public are requested to attend the play in large numbers. School-going children will be admitted at As. 8 each.

A CHARITY PERFORMANCE

Under the presidentship of Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, and in the presence of other Judges and prominent members of the legal and commercial fraternity, the play entitled "Nyaya-no-Nath", written by Mr. M. M. Gharekhan Advocate (O.S.) will be staged at the Royal Opera House on Wednesday, the 28th instant at 6-30 p.m.

The proceeds of the play will go to the Bihar Relief Fund and the Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal Education Fund. Four Gujarati ladies, several Solicitors, Graduates and merchants will act the several roles in the play.

There will also be songs and Garba-dances by Gujarati ladies, organised by the Gujrati Hindu Stri Mandal.

The amount for Bihar Relief will be forwarded through the Three Papers Fund.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Closing Rates.
12-0 noon Selection of European Music.
12-30 p.m. Selection of Indian Music.
1-0 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates.
6-0 p.m. European Programme. Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema
6-30 p.m. Indian Programme Light Music. Sonibai Mulgaoker.
7-30 p.m. Commercial News. Available Market Rates. European Programme.
8-15 p.m. Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory.
Indian Programme.
9-0 p.m. News in Hindi. New York Opening and other available rates.
European Programme.
9-15 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Talk—The Cinema, by The Picturegoer.
9-30 p.m. Jos Ghisleri and His Symphonians. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m. Tignal from Big Ben. News Bulletin and Announcements
7-50 p.m. Midland Studio Orchestra
8-15 p.m. The Grand National, described in two parts.
8-50 p.m. Dance music (gramophone records).
9 p.m. Relay of the proceedings at the annual meeting of the Village Benefit Club at Sutton Netherwood. in the County of Somerset.
9-30 p.m. Gramophone records
9-40 p.m. Music and the Ordinary Listner, talk by Sir Walford Davies
10 p.m. Hotel Metropole Orchestra
10-45 p.m. News Bulletin and Announcements.
11-05 p.m. B B C Dance Orchestra

BOMBAY COUNCIL NOMINATIONS.

The Governor has accepted the resignations by Messrs. S. H. Covernton, I.C.S., and K. L. Panjabi, I.C.S., of their offices of members of the Legislative Council and has nominated Messrs. J. A. Madan, C I E, I C S, and W. W. Smart, I C S, being officials, to be members of the Legislative Council.

FREE MEDICAL AID.

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtullah Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 17th March 1934 was 287; of these 229 were males and 58 females.

DEMOCRATIC SWARAJ PARTY.

Bombay Suburban District Branch of the Democratic Swaraj Party was established on 19th March, 1934, at a meeting of members held at Tilak Mandir at Vile Parle, under the Presidency of Dr. Suratkar. The following office-bearers were elected:—

Mr. P M Bhagwat, President.
Mr. G R Phatak, Parle and Dr. M M Suratkar, Malad, Vice-Presidents.
Mr. B D Phansalkar, Secretary.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.

The Governor-General has accepted the resignation by Mr. H. B. Clayton, C I E, of his office of member of the Legislative Assembly and has nominated Mr. Archibald Morven Macmillan, C I E, being an official, to be a member of the said Legislative Assembly.

It is learned that ratifications of the Anglo-Soviet Commercial Agreement which was signed in London on Feb. 16. were exchanged at Moscow on Wednesday.

SIR MAHOMED YUSUF BEREAVED

Death Of Younger Son Causes Postponement Of Dinner To Governor

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Hassan Mahomed Yusuf, younger son of Sir Mahomed Yusuf, which occurred on Wednesday afternoon after a short illness.

The deceased was only twenty-two years old and had married recently.

The funeral which was attended by a large number of the friends of the family took place on Wednesday evening, starting from the residence of Sir Mahomed Yusuf at Marine Lines.

Owing to the sad event, the dinner which was to be given by the Sheriff on Thursday at the Willingdon Sports Club in honour of the Governor has been postponed as the Hon. Sardar Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha, is closely related to the bereaved family.

INTERIM INJUNCTION REFUSED

Publishers' Dispute Over Hindi Ramayan

Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court, heard the notice of motion taken out by N. M. Raiji for an injunction to restrain Babu Prahaladdas and another from publishing and selling a book called "Tulsikrit Ramayana" having on its title page certain descriptions which the plaintiff alleged to be an imitation of their own.

The plaintiff was appointed a received of the properties of Messrs. Khemraj Shrikrishandas. including a printing press known as "Shri Venkateshwar Steam Press" in Bombay.' According to the plaintiff, the defendant had recently put on the market a book called "Tulsikrit Ramayana" in Hindi with commentaries which were copies of the commentaries in the work published by Messrs. Khemraj Shrikrishandas, and bearing on its title page the words Pandit Jwalaprasad and below it the word Bombay. This, the plaintiff alleged, was calculated to mislead the public.

The defendants stated that their publication was a new work with commentaries by Pandit Rameshwar Dutt, and denied that it contained a description as alleged by the plaintiff.

His Lordship refused to grant the interim injunction, but ordered the defendants to keep an account of the sales of the book.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. C. K Daftery for the defendants.

TRAINING IN TEACHING

London College's Offer To Indian Women

The Whitelands College, Putney, London, S. W. 15, offers one year's course of training in teaching to women holding an Arts or Science Degree of approved Indian Universities, the number being limited to 15 in a year. The fee charged will be £100, resident for the three term course, including ordinary medical attendance; other extras will not exceed £10. The course begins in the middle of September 1934, and ends in the middle of July 1935. Applications should be addressed to Miss L. Naidu, Secretary, Educational Section, All-India Womens' Conference, Hyderabad (Deccan), on or before the 10th April 1934. For further particulars applicants are requested to see Mrs. Nalinibai V. Dalvi, B.A., Dabholkar Blocks, 40 Hughes Road, Bombay 7, between 1-30 p.m. and 4 p.m. on all days of the week except Sunday."

"CHRONICLE-SENTINEL" EARTHQUAKE NUMBER

The publishers of the "Bombay Chronicle" are to be congratulated on their "Chronicle-Sentinel" Earthquake number. which has just been issued. Out of the four annas which is the price of the issue, two annnas will be given to the Bihar Relief Fund. "The Chronicle" has created a record for newspapers in India by collecting with the help of the vernacular, and the English evening, paper under the same management a sum of nearly two lakhs of rupees for Bihar relief work. The issue under notice contains contributions from all prominent public men in India as well as recognized authorities on Bihar. It is profusely illustrated and deals with problems arising out of the earthquake in all their various aspects. There cannot be a better way of helping the Bihar sufferers than by buying the number.—"Free India."

FUNDS WANTED NOT ADVICE!

Council Turns Down Proposal To Set Up Representative Board

A non-official resolution for setting up a representative board to advise the Education Minister in the matter of expansion of Primary and secondary education in the presidency was turned down by the Bombay Legislative Council on Thursday.

The Education Minister opposed the motion and remarked that what Government wanted was not advice which could be had in plenty but funds.

The Bombay Legislative Council met on Thursday and considered resolutions tabled by non-official members.

On the motion of Mr. B. S. Kamat the Council placed on record its sense of deep regret at the sad death of the late Sardar Sir Rustom Vakil and its sense of appreciation of his services to the presidency as Minister for Local-Self-Government which were characterised by conspicuous ability industry and uprightness of mind."

The House then took up for further discussion Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale's resolution (moved in the last session) recommending Government the constitution of a Central Board for primary and secondary education composed of the representatives of Government, School Boards, the University, labour organisations and of educational bodies to advise the Minister of Education in preparing a scheme to give effect to the report of the Committee on Primary and Secondary education in 1929.

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole wanted Government to go ahead with primary education which was the main need of the country today.

Dr. M. K. Dixit (Surat District) supported the resolution and said that a representative board would serve the useful purpose of advising the Education Minister on matters concerning the progress and expansion of education.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale did not think that Government had done much in the way of spreading primary education and emphasised that primary education needed to be given a big push.

Mr. J. B. Petit (Bombay Millowners) opposed the resolution. He thought that the machinery proposed to be set up by the resolution would involve considerable delay and expense. If the mover wanted to give a big push to primary education in this presidency that was the last thing he should have undertaken to do.

Dr. P. G. Solanki opposed the resolution on the ground that primary education needed more encouragement.

"What Government need is not advice. We had plenty of advice from the Committee appointed on Primary and secondary education. What we urgently need is funds." This was the reply given by Dewan Bahadur Kambli the Education Miniseer who opposed the resolution. He said that a large and unwieldy body like the Central Board suggested by the mover was least competent to give advise and even the Committee appointed in 1929 had suggested a small body of experts to act in an advisory capacity.

As regards the intention of the mover that the Central Board should revise the curriculum in secondary schools. the Minister said that this was controlled largely by the University. The mover was a member of the University Senate and it was up to him to see that the syllabus of the matriculation examination was revised which would also bring about changes in the curriculum of secondary education.

The Education Minister announced 'however' that Government were considering the revision of the curriculum so far as primary education was concerned.

"What we want for the expansion of education is money. The resolution contemplates expenditure and it is not a substitute for funds." Said the Education Minister pleading that financial position of Government did not permit of setting up a body like the one proposed.

The resolution was put to vote and declared lost.

The Council then adjourned till Friday 10 a.m.

PUBLICITY SCARE IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

The practice of issuing for publication in the newspapers the questions given notice of by the members of the Bombay Legislative Council before they were admitted and appeared on the business before the House was characterised as "unfair" by Sir Ali Mahimed Khan Dehlavi, President, Bombay Legislative Council on Thursday.

The President wanted the Bombay Council to observe the conventions laid down by the House of Commons in the matter. He also quoted the ruling given by Sir Manekji Dadabhoy, President of the Council of State, that the questions given notice of by members should be treated as confidential matters till they were admitted and published on the list of business. In his opinion, therefore, the publication of such questions in newspapers without their counter part, namely, the replies, would be unfair and against the conventions to be followed by the Council.

The remarks were occasioned by the publication by the "Daily Gazette" of Karachi of a series of questions given notice of by Mr. Sheikh Abdul Majid making certain allegations against the judicial officers of Karachi.

After the questions were replied in the Council on Thursday, Mr. R. D. Bell, the Home Member, read a letter addressed to Government by the President of the Karachi Bar Association protesting against the publication by the "Daily Gazette" of questions given notice of by Mr. Sheikh Abdul Majid making serious allegations against some judicial officers in Sind. The letter pointed out that the publication of the questions before they were replied to in the Council would prejudice the public mind.

Mr. Sheik Abdul Majid pointed out that he sent the questions to the newspaper after they were admitted by the President and undertook to send the replies thereto for publication in the same paper.

The President remarked that although there was no hard and fast rule, the healthy convention to follow was to treat such questions as confidential until they were replied in the Council.

The questions put by Mr. Abdul Majid related firstly to allegations made against Mr. Rupchand Bilaram, Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind.

The Home Member admitted that several petitions were addressed to the Governor of Bombay making allegations against the Officer concerned, but Government were satisfied that no action was necessary.

Another question was a complaint against Mr. Sen, Sessions Judge, Hyderabad that he was not acting in accordance with the judicial Commissioner's circular in the matter of distribution of pauper cases among the senior pleaders of Hindu and Muslim communities.

The Home Member said that he was not aware of any such circular and pointed out that upto September 1933, eleven cases were entrusted to Muslim pleaders.

Mr. Abdul Majid also asked whether any circular had been issued by Government or by the Commissioner in Sind prohibiting Government servants from accepting dinners. "at homes," and tea parties from those with whom they had to deal with in their official capacity. He also desired to know what steps Government proposed to take to prohibit judicial officers in Sind from accepting dinner parties, etc from the Public Prosecutor or other subordinate officers.

The Home Member replied in the negative to both the questions.

For Viceroy's Fund

The total of the donations received for the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund for being forwarded to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund including the already acknowledged amount is Rs 1,94,455-0-6.

For Prasad's Fund

The total of the donations received for the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund for being forwarded to the Babu Rajendra Prasad Earthquake Relief Fund including the already acknowledged amount is Rs 1,74,327-1-1.

PATHE

DAILY 3-30; 6-30 & 10 P.M.

LAST PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.

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OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Lady Brabourne presided at the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association and the Annual General Meeting of the Baby and Health Week Association (Bombay Branch) at the Secretariat.

Lady Bowen Sir Osborne Smith and Miss Bowen lunched at Government House.

The Hindu Youth League of Keshod is staging a drama for collection of funds for Bihar relief, the proceeds whereof will be sent to Babu Rajendra Prasad.—United Press.

Telephone No. 22332. Telegrams "Chronicle."
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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1934

MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE

On Thursday Justices Murphy and Divatia rejected the appeal of Mr. Kesarinath Gandre, Printer and Publisher of the "Bombay Chronicle," against the sentence of nine months' rigorous imprisonment imposed on him by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for reproducing Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramiyer's statement from the "Hindu." "I agree with the learned Magistrate," Mr. Justice Murphy said, "in thinking that the statement was itself a piece of propaganda launched by Dr. Pattabhi and given publication to by the "Chronicle" with a few editorial additions, clearly intended to heighten its character of political propaganda. We think, however, that, in the present case, the ends of justice will be sufficiently served if we reduce the substantial sentence of imprisonment passed to a lesser one and impose a fine in lieu of the portion remitted." It is a well-known and sound saying that it is not enough that justice should be done but that the people should feel that justice has been done. No one, who has read Dr. Pattabhi's statement, as it appeared in "The Chronicle", and has closely followed the proceedings of the case both in the lower Court and in the High Court will agree that the ends of justice have been served by the conviction of Mr. served at all by the conviction of Mr. Kesarinath. The public will feel that there has been a deplorable miscarriage of justice.

No Reason Given

For, what are the facts of the case? Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramiyer was convicted in November for picketing by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Muslipatam. The "Hindu", "Swarajya" and the "Indian Express", among other papers in South India, published reports of his trial. All the reports contain the statement made by Dr. Pattabhi. Whether the statement was made before or after the sentence was pronounced, the fact is unchallenged that it forms part of the official record of the trying Magistrate certified by himself. The Government of Madras, in whose jurisdiction the trial of Dr. Pattabhi took place, did not consider that the papers mentioned had committed an offence; for, no action was taken by them against any of them. The "Chronicle" reproduced the statement from the "Hindu" as an item of news in view of the fact that Dr. Pattabhi is well-known throughout the country. Having regard to the fact that for months before Dr. Pattabhi was convicted the "Chronicle" had consistently been urging the abandonment of the Civil Disobedience Movement, no man, endowed with ordinary reason, could validly hold that its object in reproducing the statement was to carry on propaganda in favour of civil disobedience. The same consideration applies to the headlines given by the "Chronicle." to the statement. Headlines are given to describe accurately the substance of any item of news. In this particular case the accuracy of the description given by the headlines was not called into question by the Prosecution or the Court and yet it is amazing that the Chief Presidency Magistrate and Justice Murphy should have interpreted the headlines in a manner which, we are sure, was not even imagined by an average reader of the paper. "In my opinion," the Chief Magistrate says, "the headlines are nothing but a message from the Congress leader. They are also Congress propaganda." Why he thinks so is not explained. Justice Murphy holds a similar view without also assigning any valid reason for it. He says: "I agree with the learned Magistrate in thinking that the statement was itself a piece of propaganda launched by Dr. Pattabhi and given publication to by the 'Chronicle' with a few editorial additions, clearly intended to heighten its character of political propaganda." Justice Divatia, though he held that the publication of the statement itself was an offence, took a reasoned view of the matter when he said:

"It seems to me that what the accused did was simply to report the news and change the headlines. He did not verify whether the statement was made by Dr. Pattabhi or brought in in evidence. Probably he thought it part of the proceedings as it was published in the "Hindu." Therefore, I think, though he has committed the offence, he has not intentionally committed it in the sense that this statement did not form part of the proceedings of the Court."

Perils Of The Press.

Mr. Kesarinath has been convicted under Section 14 of the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act which says: "Whoever intentionally disobeys or neglects to comply with any order made or direction given in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both." As the law stands, therefore, proof of intention is essential to conviction. No attempt was made by the Prosecution to prove intention on the part of Mr. Kesarinath. On the contrary every circumstance in the case, particularly the fact that the "Chronicle" had been urging the withdrawal of the civil disobedience movement pointed to an entirely different conclusion at which even Justice Divatia has arrived. How, in the face of all this, the conviction of Mr. Kesarinath could be justified passes our understanding. It is some mercy, of course, that the High Court Judges overruled the Magistrate's dictum that the case was one which called for a deterrent sentence and have reduced the substantive sentence of nine months' rigorous imprisonment. to that of one month's simple imprisonment. But they have imposed a heavy fine of Rs. 2,000 in lieu of the portion remitted. Assuming that an offence was committed, in view of Mr. Justice Divatia's admission that it was not in a sense an intentional one, the sentence still remains entirely out of proportion to it. If an offence at all, it was a technical one and a nominal fine would have amply served the ends of justice. That, in spite of all the extenuating circumstances of the case, the Judges have felt themselves bound to interpret the law as they have done only brings into relief the perils which beset the path of newspapermen in this country. in the performance of their functions as servants of the public. Men of few professions work in conditions of greater stress and difficulties than the journalists but they get the least consideration at the hands of those who make laws and those who administer them.

Treatment Of Political Prisoners

The questions of the treatment of prisoners and in particular of their classification continue to be treated with indifference by Government despite protests from all over the country against the harsh conditions in jail. Replying to a question by Dr. V. G. Vaishampayan in the Legislative Council with regard to the number of C. D. prisoners and their classification, the Home Member quoted some telltale figures. He stated that the total number of such prisoners during 1932 and 1933 was 14,731 and that out of these only seven were classed A and 386 B. The classification was most unfair in many cases and many prisoners had been given a higher class in 1930 and 1931. There was no change in their status or in the rules governing classification. But Government have latterly interpreted the rules with unreasonable strictness or rather defied the rules. Many women of culture and high social status have been given C class and have otherwise been treated with severity. We wish Mr. Vaishampayan had asked for figures in the two previous years and for the reasons for the stricter classification in the later ones.

We note, without surprise, that the Inspector-General of Prisons from various provinces, who recently met in conference at Allahabad, have devised various means of curtailing the comforts of A and B class prisoners—it is impossible to make the condition of C class prisoners worse. Political prisoners themselves do not like differentiation by class but justly insist that if any are to be given the same class as non-political prisoners their treatment must be decent and humane. Indeed, they claim such treatment for all prisoners. But the treatment that is actually being given to C class prisoners in many respects is neither humane nor decent. And repeated protests from various parts of the country seem to make the authorities even more indifferent to the demand of public opinion.

To reduce the very meagre chance of the truth being known to the public the Allahabad conference has suggested that the facilities for non-official visitors to jail should be curtailed! The Inspector-General have, of course, no objection to any officials visiting the jails. For all officials, not excluding the Directors of Information, loyally support official methods. Lawyers, however, are inconvenient, and the Inspectors-General have solemnly resolved that "on principle" practising lawyers and vakils should not be appointed as non-official visitors. We do not understand nor are we told what is this newly discovered principle. But all understand that lawyers are more likely to know the rules and regulations of Jail Manuals and the limitations to the authority of the jail officials and are temperamentally keen on fighting for justice. Official attempts to conceal ugly facts in jail are understandable, but they are not always successful. Released prisoners come out of jail at least with good memories. The Inspectors-General of Prisoners, therefore, are extremely anxious to minimise communication between prisoners and between these and the public. They discussed the whole question at Allahabad and have not only decided to separate A and B class prisoners but have also recommended cellular accommodation for them. The policy of "divide and rule" is expected to be effective even in jails. The conference was of the opinion that "when prisoners were split up in separate sections control was facilitated; while when confined together in large numbers they were apt to become unmanageable." Some of the restraints proposed to be put upon terrorists and Communists are unconscionably severe. We cannot too strongly condemn the suggestion that such prisoners should not be removed to the jail hospital even when ill but must be confined in their own cells. It is not easy to provide in separate cells the amenities which are found in a hospital and which all human beings including terrorists and Communists need when they are suffering from any serious disease. In short the jail officials assembled at Allahabad have shown themselves to be utterly incapable of studying the questions of jail administration with even average sympathy and insight into human nature. They seem to regard an average prisoner, not as an erring human being, but as a vicious, wild animal that must be restrained and broken at any cost. It is true that several hardened prisoners behave like wild animals. But men of insight know that this dehumanised condition is not seldom the result of conditions in jail which are, in not a few respects, far from humane.

INDIA'S MILITARY EXPENDITURE: AS SEEN THROUGH OFFICIAL EYES

(Officially Contributed)

(We publish below the eighth of a series of articles officially contributed on India's Military Expenditure, which the country regards as crushing and unjustifiable. We publish the series without, of course, accepting any responsibility for the views expressed therein.—Editor "B. C.")

VIII

The foregoing articles have presented a picture of a compact and well-balanced Army the strength and organisation of which is carefully adjusted and adapted to the particular tasks it is called upon to perform. The critic will no doubt reply—"Even assuming that the strength and organisation of the Defence Forces are not in excess of requirements—and I might be prepared to concede so much if their composition was entirely Indian throughout—I still cannot understand why the cost should be so very much higher to-day than it was in 1914, seeing that the total

(Continued on page 8).

INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S PLIGHT

Its Goods Cannot Be Consumed By The People Because They Are Poor & Are Getting Poorer

(By S. V. PARULEKAR)

I

India is in the grip of trade depression which has affected practically the whole world. Those in possession and control of trade and industry in the country are busily engaged in transferring their burden to the shoulders of the toiling millions, by effecting wage cuts, ruthlessly attacking their standards of life and conditions of work, casting them away in large numbers and in multifarious ways on the streets to starve and at the same time by securing protection to the industries. It has, therefore, become of vital importance to ponder over this phenomenon of trade depression, to know its real nature, to find out its causes and to examine the measures suggested by them to overcome it. This article is confined to the narrow issue of the nature of the depression affecting the cotton textile industry and will focuss the attention on the fundamental factor responsible for it, assuming all the while that the Cotton Capital has been unable to collect its toll of profit.

WAGE-CUTTING CAMPAIGN.

Various causes of trade depression are suggested. Sometimes they are conflicting. Often they differ widely as those who offer them are interested in diverse functions and as they are adjusted to suit their interests. We are told that paralysis has completely crept over the textile industry. Mr. H. P. Mody, the spokesman of the Bombay millowners, stated in the Legislative Assembly in March 1933 that Japanese inundation of our market had reduced our industry more or less to a standstill. He also suggested that protection to the textile industry was necessary so that it could stand on its own legs and could not be crippled by the inroads of foreign manufacturers. The reason why Japan is able to dump its goods in the Indian market is, we are told, that the cost of production in Japan is much lower than what it is in India. Indian Cotton Capital is trying to overcome its crisis by increasing its competitive capacity by lowering the cost of production of cloth. The measures adopted for the attainment of this objective are lowering the standard of life of workers, speeding them up and raising tariff walls. There is no textile centre in India which has not reduced wages and there is a competition among the millowners in effecting drastic wage-cuts.

DECREASE IN CONSUMPTION

To suggest a correct remedy that would cure the disease of trade depression essentially requires a critical examination of the data on which a correct diagnosis can be based. It is, therefore, necessary first of all to examine and discover what is happening to the home market. Let us take a comparative review of the figures of the home consumption of cotton cloth in the year 1913-14 and 1931-32. In the year 1913-14 the total production of the Indian cotton mill industry was 1,164 million yards of cloth. The total imports in that year were 3,197 million yards of cloth. India exported 285 million yards of cloth to other countries during that period. Thus it will be seen that in that year India retained for home consumption 4,076 million yards of cloth. The position was altered materially in 1931-32. India produced 2,990 million yards and imported 776 million yards in that year. 299 million yards of cloth were exported to other countries and the total amount of cloth left for home consumption in 1931-32 was 3,467 million yards of cloth. It will be evident that the home consumption of cotton cloth had decreased by 600 million yards in 1931-32.

ONLY 17 YARDS PER HEAD

The comparative figures of home consumption in 1913-14 and 1931-32 are sufficient to establish beyond the pale of all doubt that the chief contributory factor fes-

(Continued on Page 9)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

BALDWIN ON "AIR MENACE"

Mr. Baldwin's speech on "the menace from the air" amounts almost to an apologia for hastening its materialisation. He complained against the utterly unhelpful contributions of the Powers towards the solution of the problem. Granted—although we recall the obstacles for which Sir John Simon was responsible—that his complaint is just and reasonable, granted also that all schemes suggested so far are quite unworkable—it is both unfair and dangerous to infer therefrom complete impossibility of removing the menace by means of international control of civil aviation. International control both of civil and "military" aviation is necessary because the alternative is unrestricted freedom. This will mean avoiding the menace by converting it into a certainty. If "civilization" is to be saved international control has got to be established, willy or nilly.

IRISH HIGH COURT'S RULING

However much one may sympathise with Mr. de Valera in his fight against Fascism in Ireland, one cannot help, for that very reason, doubting justification for Military Tribunals and methods of repression more in keeping with the spirit of dictatorship than of democracy. We are, therefore, glad that the High Court at Dublin has prohibited the Military Tribunal from trying General O'Duffy on charges of sedition and incitement to murder. More. The High Court did well to rule that the Military Tribunal was an inferior court within its control. No Administration which claims to stand for independence and purity of justice can set up Judicial Tribunals outside the jurisdiction of the highest Judicial authority in the country. Mr. de Valera must naturally try to preserve Law and Order, but not to the prejudice, or at the expense, of Justice. Fascism and Fascists are objectionable because of Fascist methods.

CHOKING CHURCHILL.

It appears that loyal Conservatives propose to spike the Big Gun of their "rebel" brethren, so that he may not boom at all on March 28. Mr. Simmonds will move at the National Union of Conservative Unionist Associations that no further resolutions dealing with India be taken until the Select Committee has reported. If carried, the resolution will automatically rule out Mr. Churchill's motion. If the Conservatives are sensible, they will support Mr. Simmonds. Mr. Churchill and his friends will only shout, as they always do, at the top of their voice, and in plain language what the other Conservatives whisper, in the interests of Britain, in fair words. But if these noisy diehards refuse to realise that there is a particular time even for telling the truth, and that, premature utterances can only harm the cause, the only thing to do is to muzzle them.

BOMBAY'S GRIEVANCE.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir made out an unanswerable case in the Legislative Assembly for financial relief to Bombay from Central Funds. But the Finance Member has fully justified the Bombay Governor's fear that the Province would after all get nothing more than sympathy from the Government of India. The Finance Member added praise to Bombay and highly admired Bombay's efforts at balancing the Budget, but argued that the Central Government's need was greater and they could not afford to distribute largesse among the provinces. The fact, however, is that the Government have already begun the practice of giving relief to some provinces from funds provided by all provinces. And Bombay has a good grievance that its claims for relief have been sadly ignored. The grievance is all the greater because the very attempts of Bombay to balance its Budget through heavy taxation seem to be the cause of its claims being neglected.

WELCOME JUDGMENT.

The judgment of the Calcutta High Court setting aside the Local Government's order on the "Anand-Bazar Patrika" forfeiting a sum of Rs. 2,000 for the publication of two articles in the paper will give some much-needed sense of relief to the Indian Press. The offending passages upon which the order of the Government was based, condemned the policy of transporting terrorist prisoners to the Andamans. The Advocate-General contended that the suggestion that the Government measures were harsh, retaliatory and reminiscent of medieval times ascribed a motive of revengefulness to the Government and, therefore, tended to bring it into hatred or contempt. Mr. Justice Costello appeared to accept this view and held that the application against Government's order must be dismissed. But Mr. Justice Mukherjee and Mr. Justice S.K. Ghose in separate but concurring judgments have held that the article in question did not exceed the bounds of fair criticism of a Government measure, and the majority view of their Lordships has prevailed. The setting aside by the High Court of Government's orders forfeiting the security deposits of the "Basumati" and the "Anand-Bazar Patrika" show what drastic powers are conferred on the Executive by the Press Act and how drastically they are often exercised by an oversensitive Government.

Press Views

Abandon C. D.

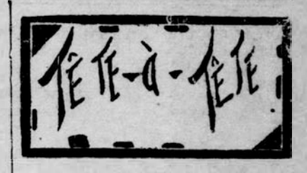
The Congress, by virtue of the nation-wide allegiance it still commands and the unrivalled experience of political organisation it possesses, can liberate the energies of the country and train them into constructive channels through which a live national unity may be achieved. If this involves the formal abandonment by the Congress of a political method which has been practically in abeyance for more than a year now and which was never regarded by the Congress itself as other than a method which should be judged solely by its utility in the particular circumstances of a given moment, there should be no hesitation about such a formal abandonment being made, as it has been done more than once in the past. We hope Congress leaders will consider all these aspects of the question at an early date and arrive at decisions calculated to subserve the abiding interests of the country.—"Hindu."

Quite Like Him

Addressing the public meeting which was held at the Jallianwalla Bagh to welcome him (Dr. Kitchlew), he reiterated his conviction that joint electorates alone could offer a solution of the prevailing inter-communal differences. He appealed to the people to promote inter-communal unity, which is the cornerstone of Swaraj. He also warned the Government that "no constitution could be worked with success unless a compromise was reached with the Congress." The Government, he added, was labouring under a delusion if it imagined that the Congress had been suppressed. All this is like the Kitchlew, whom we all know, respect and admire. It is to be hoped that, as soon as his health permits him, he will actively associate himself with the efforts which are being made to bring about a reorientation of the Congress programme and to prepare the country to resist the White Paper proposals as well as the Communal Award.—"Tribune."

Let Us Have Our Way

We are aware that the English Universities are full of race prejudice; and we are not sorry for them. Let the English Universities have their way. We have no objection to that. What we insist is that we also should be allowed to have our way in the matter of discrimination against the students of the English Universities. The White Paper proposals against discrimination are insulting to Indians, in-as-much as they are one-sided.—"Forward."



Speaking on the Finance Bill in the Assembly Sir Cowasji Jehangir showed that the incidence of taxation per head in Bombay was 6.5 to Bengal's 1.8.

This affords a clear statistical proof of the fact that if Sir George Schuster gave relief to Bengal but not to Bombay, he did so out of his sympathy for the poor.

* * * *

A bomb outrage occurred in Berlin and was alleged immediately to have been directed against General Goering who was "believed"—by whom?—to be in the car in which, he wasn't. A later statement, subsequent to the first excitement, shows, however, that the bomb was aimed at an Austrian Jew.

Mystery does surround it all, as the cable says. Meanwhile, this shifting of the crime from an anti-Goering to an anti-Jew centre cannot but be regarded as thoroughly disappointing and most embarrassing in Berlin.

* * * *

What they ought to do now is to issue a statement that the bomb was thrown on the Jew because the latter was going to throw a bomb on the car supposed to contain the gallant General.

* * * *

"SHUN UNTOUCHABILITY AND LIVE IN UNITY
Mr. Gandhi's Advice
To Bihar"—Anglo-India.

We hope the advice is not accepted, for, otherwise, it will put some of us out of our natural and legitimate work.

* * * *

With Untouchability gone and Unity rampant in the country some of us will be nowhere.

* * * *

His Highness the Aga Khan tipped "Versicle" for the Lincolnshire Handicap. The poor filly had to be immediately scratched having met with an accident following on a collision between the animal's box and an ambulance, which also cost a nurse her life.

The Grand National is being run to-day. It is, therefore, too late to issue a warning and we can only hope for the best as regards the Aga Khan's Grand National fancy "Forbra" and Ambulance Nurses. Amen.

* * * *

Some M.L.A.'s are reported to have waited on the Viceroy to extend the life of the Assembly. We don't blame them. We all possess the instinct of self-preservation.

* * * *

But they were further actuated by another impulse. They begged for extension so that an earlier election might not prejudice the chances of Ministerships in their respective Provinces. We wish them complete fulfilment of their ambitions. They are entitled to it.

* * * *

Their names? Well, our correspondent doesn't give them. And he is right. The information would have been so needlessly superfluous and also amounted to an invidious distinction against those who missed the bus to the Viceroy's House.

* * * *

We sympathise with the "Times of India". We can imagine the spiritual agony it must have gone through while commending Mahatma Gandhi's offer of co-operation in Bihar relief work.

But it was not prolonged. The balm for the soul was at hand and our contemporary applied it with gusto and condemned the Mahatma for interpreting the Earthquake as retribution for people's sins.

We mustn't disturb our contemporary in the enjoyment of its well-deserved solace. It would be so unchristian to recall the Christian theory of sin and punishment.

* * * *

"Chancellor Hitler declared that Government intended to marry at least 300,000 girls this year...."

Good heavens! This is polygamy with multiple Vengeance.

* * * *

Mr. X had just finished putting the seeds in the garden.

"How about the birds eating the seeds?" queried Mrs. X. "Hadn't you better put up a scare-crow?"

"Oh, that doesn't matter," was the reply. "One of us will always be in the garden."

PROTECTION FOR INDIAN CIGARETTE INDUSTRY

Mr. Maswood Ahmed's Solution Benefiting Both Indian Capitalists And British Firms Will Be Debated To-day

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, March 22.

It will be a real feather in the Assembly's cap, if to-day's solution of cigarette question is adopted. This was one of the weakest points in Sir G. Schuster's budget. Apparently the Finance Member had not fully weighed the issue himself and when yesterday's debate in the Assembly opened his eyes particularly, after the speech delivered by the customs expert the Finance Member agreed that some revision was called for.

GENESIS OF DUTY.

The genesis of this duty seems to be as follows: A number of English firms have left England and opened their factories in India to manufacture cigarettes. They use imported tobacco and through cheaper labour and probably by mixing local tobacco they have been making large profits. English firms protested against this move of certain capitalists to plant themselves in colonies and dependencies behind the tariff walls thereby depriving England of larger employment for her people and her government a share in the profits. This was one side of a case which had to be met in the interest of Whitehall and the way it was proposed to be done was to lower the duty on imported unmanufactured tabacco.

The Indian side of the argument was that, whereas higher duty on Tobacco would help to protect Indian tobacco lower duty on imported cigarette would hamper genuine Indian cagarette industry which was being built by Indian capital, Indian labour and out of Indian tobacco.

The arguments of Mr. Maswood Ahmed, Sir Ahmed, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Mudaliar and Sir Hari Singh Gour went home.

DEBATE TO-DAY.

The real credit for raising the issue belongs certainly to Mr. Maswood Ahmed who put the case mostly on the ground that the Indian cigarette industry was being handicapped in its development.

Sir G. Schuster felt the weight of the argument and agreed to discuss the question with a view to come to a settlement on agreed lines.

The solution now proposed satisfies on the one hand, British firms in England and on the other Indian capitalists who have invested money in the cigarette industry.

The solution which would be debated by the Assembly to-morrow is likely again to upset the market but it may be calculated that its effect would be to raise the price of imported cigarette by a small margin. The Assembly would certainly earn the distinction of having saved an important industry from ruin and Sir G. Schuster deserves credit for accommodating the opposition even when he had the chance of carrying his original proposal by sheer weight of votes.

"PROTECT TANNING INDUSTRY"

NEW DELHI, Mar. 22.

In the Assembly to-day Mr. Pandya occupied more than an hour explaining the various representations he had received from the tanning industry and other interests. He said that their object should not be to encourage the export of raw hides so much as to preserve the cattle for the economic prosperity of the people. If there had been reduction in the export of raw hides, it was due to the deterioration of the quality of Indian hides as had been admitted by the Hides Cess Committee. The Government should rather think of putting a higher duty to protect the declining tanning industry.

WORK FOR 3 MILLION PEOPLE.

Proceeding Mr. Pandya urged the Government to take immediate steps to collect proper statistics of the industry and pointed out how in foreign countries state aid was given for the preservation of the tanning industry. He claimed that the industry gave work to three million people of India. If there had been a fall in exports, it was due to the general slump.

DON'T BE MISLED.

Concluding the speaker emphasised that the Hindus were not very much interested in the tanning industry except a certain section of chamars, otherwise the entire industry was in the hands of Muslims and he advised them not to be misled by foreign exporters of hides for their own profits.

COMPLETELY RUINED.

Khan Bahadur Wilayatul'a opposing the amendment said that hide mercharts had been completely ruined owing to export duty. The Tanning industry was not very large and consumed only a fraction of India's production. People were suffering for lack of local demand and low price for exports. The abolition of the duty would accelerate the exports.

Mr. Sadiq Hussain said that the abolition of duty was in the interests of the Punjab. He did not accept the suggestion that because the industry was in the hands of Muslims, they should support the amendment.

EXPORT DUTY ON HIDES.

Mr. F. E. James said that it was neither a Hindu nor a Muslim question nor one that divided Europeans from Indians. He regretted that Mr. Pandya had suggested that the export duty had been abolished at the instance of foreign shipping interests. The question was purely one of economics.

Mr. James wanted to remind the House that under the Ottawa Agreement, Indian Hides enjoyed ten per cent preference in the United Kingdom. Now that export duty was sought to be abolished, India's interests would suffer, unless the United Kingdom agreed to give larger preference to India in view of altered conditions. This preference had already helped India to get a large market in the United Kingdom. The problem had been excellently dealt with by the Hide Cess Committee. What action had the Government taken on its report?

Saiyed Murtazasahib said that the tannery industry was as important to Madras as the Textile industry was to Bombay with the only difference that while the textile industry was worked by the people of all communities the tannery industry was worked by the depressed classes only.

Sir Mohamad Yakub was surprised that the member from Madras where the depressed class people were most terrorised was advocating the cause of the depressed people.

Mr. Murtaza Sahib: They are not terrorised by Muslims.

VICTIM OF SLUMP.

Sir Mohamad Yakub said that the only argument advanced so far in favour of the retention of duty was that it would hit the tannery industry. He quoted figures to show that by the imposition of duty the tannery industry had not flourished. On the other hand it also became the victim of slump recently. He emphasised that it was the inferior quality of hide which the duty stopped from being exported.

MUDALIAR'S SURPRISE.

Mr. Mudaliar said that the tannery industry had been taken by surprise as no indicationd was given by the Government that the duty would be abolished. It deserved notice as the duty was protective and not for raising revenue. He dwelt on the usefulness of the tannery industry during the war and services rendered by the industry during the past war.

"PROTECT MILLIONS."

Mr. B. Das asked the Government to protect millions against few and take off the duty. Mr. Das suggested that Government should not only keep the existing duty but refer to the Tariff Board the question of protection for the industry.

Mr. Sullivan said that with the exception of Messrs. James and Scott all the members of the European Group supported the Government proposal.

If they wanted protection let them go to the Tariff Board and see: higher import duty, but the export duty must be abolished.

Dr. Ziauddin said that he would support any rational measure for the protection of the tanning industry but he would not support the export duty for the duty, he held, did not help either the government revenue or the industry.

LOWER RATIO.

Mr. Uppisahib said that the abolition of the duty would not improve the exports of hides. The best method was to lower the exchange ratio.

Sir Abdur Rahim said that he adhered to his view that despite all that had been said against the abolition of the duty? that the duty caused wastage of considerable quantities of hides.

Sir Joseph Bhore opposing the amendment quoted from the speech of Sir George Barnes who introducing the bill imposing the duty, said "we have no desire to benefit the Indian tanner at the expense of the Indian cattle owner or dealer in hides and skins. We are advised that the whole world demand for Indian hides and skins is so great that there is no risk of any injury being done."

BHORE'S ASSURANCE.

Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya and Mr. Mudaliar, continued Sir Joseph Bhore, had said that the decrease in exports had been due to world depression. In refuting these arguments, he said that in the very important market of Hamburg, the import of hides was above the 1912/13 level in 1923/33 whereas imports from India had decreased to less than a quarter of the 1912/13 figures. He promised to examine their case if it was presented. The amendment was lost. The House adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

EMBARGO ON GOLD EXPORT

Ballot Draw For Non-Official Resolutions In Legislative Assembly

NEW DELHI, March 22.

As a result of ballot held today for non-official resolutions to be discussed in the Assembly on April 6, Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer has drawn the first place for his resolution which seeks to create a separate province of Malabar on grounds of cultural, social and linguistic entity of that part of South India.

Mr. Uppi Saheb has drawn the second place for his resolution which requests Government to put embargo on export of gold.—United Press.

COMPROMISE ON CIGARETTE DUTY

Three Results Of Proposed Solution

NEW DELHI, March 22.

It appears that a compromise has arisen on the cigarette duty out of yesterday's debate when Mr. Hardy after the speech, saw Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. Mudalier in order to better understand the point of view of the Opposition.

The solution now proposed will have three results:

Firstly, it will make the cost of producing cigarettes in India from unmanufactured imported tobacco, higher, thereby reducing the present margin of profit of those foreign firms who have established business in India. If these firms continue to use imported tobacco, the Government would get a higher revenue and imported cigarettes would have a better chance of competition than at the present time.

HELPING AGRICULTURIST.

Secondly, if the manufacturer wishes to enlarge his margin of profit, he would have to use more Indian tobacco which would help the agricultural interests in India.

Thirdly, the Indian cigarette industry which is now growing, would receive protection both against the imported cigarettes and those manufactured locally with imported tobacco.

The proposed solution thus seems likely to satisfy all sections of the Assembly.

AGREED SOLUTION.

The question, however, remains as to how to bring it into force. The Government would probably by special notification or otherwise give effect to the agreed solution if it is accepted to-morrow by the Finance Member.

It is calculated that if the agreed solution is adopted by the Assembly, the duty on cigarettes which at present works out at Rs. 10/10 will be raised to Rs. 10/12 while in the case of the higher variety, the existing maximum duty of Rs. 15 would vary according to the variety and in many cases by much higher than the present maximum rate of Rs. 15.—A. P.

HOUSE REJECTS SENATE'S AMENDMENTS

Naval Expansion Bill Returned To Congress Conference

WASHINGTON, March 21.

The House of Representatives rejected the Senate's amendments of 154 million sterling Naval Expansion Bill and returned the Bill to the Conference of Congress in a further attempt to adjust differences.

The Bill which provices an extensive ship aeroplane building programme was passed by the Senate with certain amendments on March 6.

The amendments included the limitation of profits on private contracts to ten per cent and stipulated that Government should build a quarter of the number of aeroplanes (over 1,000) provided for.—Reuter's Special.

GANDHIJI'S TO-MORROW'S PROGRAMME.

PATNA, March 22.

Gandhiji will address a ladies meeting here on March 24. He will also attend a meeting of the Bihar Provincial Board of Harijan Sevak Sangha in the first week of April.

It has been decided that Gandhiji should devote a week to Harijan tour of Chota Nagpur and other parts of the province not affected by the earthquake. The dates are not yet fixed, but the tour is likely to commence after the Orissa tour.

BREAKDOWN OF TEXTILE TALKS

Col. Colville Says Govt. Will Not Stand With Arms Folded

LONDON, Mar. 21.

On the subject of the breakdown in Anglo-Japanese textile talks, Col. J. Colville assured in the House of Commons to-night, that Government did not intend to stand with arms folded and allow matters take a course detrimental to British interests, but he declined to make a pronouncement while the matter was under review of the British and Japanese Governments.

Regarding the allegations that Japanese infringement of trade marks, Col. Colville mentioned that a Bill in this connection was introduced in the Japanese Parliament as a step, in the right direction.—Reuter.

EXPEDITE NEW CONSTITUTION

Punjab Council Pleads For Elections Before 1935

LAHORE, March 22.

The Punjab Council adopted the motion of Mr. Zafrullah Khan recommending to the Government to convey to His Majesty's Government the strong feelings of the House that the passage of the new Government of India Act should be expedited to enable the election under the new constitution being held not later than the end of 1935.

Due to want of time no speeches were made and the Government remained neutral.

Earlier in the day, the Council rejected the resolution that the disqualification for registration on electoral rolls of municipalities and district boards should be removed in respect of women and they should be allowed to stand as candidates for those bodies. There was a lively discussion on the motion which was moved by Shrimati Lekhwati Jain.

The Minister for Local Self-Government, pointed out that the municipalities were empowered to remove the sex disqualification by adopting a resolution to that effect. He stated that if women were enfranchised, one community would be benefitted, while the other one, namely the Muslims, would not have the advantage, as the women of the Muslim community might not go to the polling booths as freely as those of the other community.

The Minister expressed the sympathy of the Government with the resolution and added that the Government would invite opinions on the point from various municipal and the district local bodies.

The motion was pressed to a division and was lost.—A.P.

GO AHEAD WITH WHITE PAPER

Burdwan Warns Against Orissa Separation

(Special Cable).
LONDON, March 22.

The necessity of going forward with the White Paper policy with as little delay as possible, having due regard to Parliamentary procedure and requirements, was urged by the Maharaja of Burdwan in a speech at the Overseas League at the invitation of the Chief Punjab Associations.

Indians of all parties who are willing to co-operate were impatient as a result of the long though unavoidable, delay in framing and passing legislation. The more favourable financial and economic outlook was an encouragement to proceed with the scheme.

In view of the recent earthquake, Orissa should not be made a separate province, until better financial conditions were established. It will be suicidal to start Provincial Autonomy in any province which was not solvent.

NO HOSTILITY TO W. P.

I. P. A. Chairman On Future Of Imperial Police Service

LONDON, Mar. 22.

Mr. Robert Dodd, chairman and Mr. Lovelock, Secretary, of the Indian Police Association, in a letter to the "Morning Post" dispute Sir Charles Stead's right to speak on their behalf.

The writers reiterate the points in their memorandum which was submitted to the select committee, and conclude by saying that unless Government carries out the improvements in the White Paper suggested by them, they doubt whether it would be worth while to retain the Imperial Police Service in India.

An earlier Reuter's message of March 5 stated:—

NO HOSTILITY.

The Indian Police Association did not express hostility to the White Paper. On the contrary, it admitted that the advantage of a settlement by agreement would gain reasonable support in India and declared that if its minimum recommendations were accepted, most of its members hoped to be able to continue to render useful service and support the new administration, stated Sir Charles Stead in an address to the India Committee of the House of Commons.

Sir Charles Stead deplored that the extreme section of the Conservatives pressed misrepresented the utterances of certain retired Indian police officers as expressing police hostility to the White Paper.

He emphasised that a police officer's efficiency was measured largely by his ability to secure the support of the public, and the police, through they could operate usefully despite opposition from considerable section of the people, could not function except as a military force, if they were faced with hostility or indifference from all sides.—Reuter.

BERLIN BOMB OUTRAGE

Police Offer 5,000 Marks Reward For Information

BERLIN, March 21.

It is now stated that the afternoon's bomb in Unter dem Linden was intended for David Oliver, an Austrian Jew, owner of a chain of Berlin cinemas.

His taxi was wrecked and the chauffeur was badly injured, but Oliver himself was practically unscathed.

The police have offered 5,000 marks regard for information.—Reuter.

LEIGHON WINS

Liverpool Spring Cup Results

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Mar. 22

The Liverpool Spring Cup run at Liverpool to-day over a distance of one mile two furlongs and 170 yards resulted as follows:—

Leighon 1
Diamantee 2
Pommame 3

Thirteen ran. Won by two lengths and one length separated the second and the third.

Starting Prices: 11 to 2 on Leighon; 13 to 2 on Diamantee; 100 to 8 on Pommame.

GRAND NATIONAL PROBABLES

Coolinolagh & Francolino Scratched

(Special Cable).
LONDON, March 22.

The following are alterations in the Grand National probables:

Piggot rides Slater; J. Goswell rides Prince Cherry; Pringle rides Kilbuck; Sclater rides Fortnum; E. Brown rides Apostasy and Cundell rides Blue Peter.

Coolinolagh and Francolino were scratched to-day owing injured foreleg.

HUNDRED POUND SWEEP WINNERS

(Special Cable).
LONDON, March 22.

The following are Hundred Pound Sweep winners:

Kantoo, Kadotaung Vonywa, Burma.

Ransam care Engineers Club, 15a Kyd Street, Calcutta.

John, care Sir Edwin John, Residency Post Office, Gwalior.

Why Not care Wallace Shaws Box No. 70, Calcutta.

Star, Cunningham Road, Bangalore.

Combine, 15 Gopal Basu Lane, Calcutta.

Useinkhing and 83 Party, Ngapidanletkya Street, Mandalay.

We are Seven, 150 Phayre Street, Rangoon.

Ramrattan Gupta Guppy care A. C. Laycock, Sudbury Road, Cawnpore.

We Two, Bungalow 14, Eastern Bengal Railway, Saidpur.

The draw has ended.

IRISH SWEEP ON GRAND NATIONAL

Bombay Gets Another £100 Prize

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON. March 21.

The following have been included in the draw for £100 cash prizes at the end of to-day's draw in the Irish Sweep:—

Art, care Mistry Gajjars, Kapasia Bazaar, Ahmedabad; Ramanlklal Manilal Kothari, care Manilal Raghavji, Jaridih Bazaar. Post Office, Bokaro. Chazari baghi; Ponquin Confy, Army Department, New Delhi; Wahalaxmi, Pondal. Kathiawar; Birthday, pleader, Yamethin, Burma; Fetterangus, Military Grass Farm, Mardan; Teyabi Jerywala, Chawl, Mutton Street, Bombay; Pershad Debi, Naorigunge Post Office, Digha, Patna.

EMBASSIES IN BERLIN AND PARIS

S. African Government's Decision

CAPETOWN, March. 21.

General Hertzog told the Senate that Government intends to establish embassies at Paris and Berlin.

He added that nothing could exceed the readiness of British Embassies to serve the Union interests, but their hands were full.—Reuter.

"REGRETTABLE" LAHORE EXECUTION

Recurrence Of Such Incidents Impossible In Future, Assures Butler

LONDON, March 22.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question of Mr. Bernays whether Sir S. Hoare had received report from the Government of India with reference to the steps taken to prevent the recurrence of such incident as Lahore execution in December, Mr. Butler stated that the Government of India asked local Governments to examine the procedure and adopt such measures as considered necessary. He hoped the action taken would make the recurrence of such regrettable incident impossible.—Reuter.

STATE-OWNERSHIP OF PETROLEUM?

Mr. Runciman's Statement In Commons

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, March 22.

Mr. Runciman announced in the House of Commons that Government had decided to introduce immediate legislation in the House of Lords to facilitate search for oil in the British Isles to secure orderly development of any oil which may be discovered. Legislation will provide for state-ownership of all petroleum found. Prospectors must the licensed to make their own arrangements with property owners to pay to the exchequer on any oil produced.

ANGLO-SOVIET TREATY

Ratifications Exchanged

RUGBY, Mar. 21.

Ratifications were exchanged in Moscow to-day between Lord Chilton, the British Ambassador and the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, of the temporary commercial agreement between the United Kingdom and the Soviet Government recently signed in London. B. O. W.

BRITAIN'S TRADE EXPANSION MOVE

RUGBY, Mar. 21.

The Lativian trade delegation, now negotiating a new trade agreement with Great Britain, will return to London on March 23 to resume discussions and, it is hoped, to conclude an agreement. Trade discussions with Estonia are still proceeding in London and negotiations with Poland for the same object are expected to open in London about the middle of April. Negotiations are also in progress with Lithuania, whose delegation has now returned Home to consult its Government. It is enticipated that trade negotiations with Uruguay will open next month.—B. O. W.

U. S. EMISSARY TO SEE SIMON

RUGBY, Mar. 21.

Mr Washburn Child, special emissary of President Roosevelt, who has come to Europe to study economic conditions, will see Sir John Simon at the Foreign Office to-morrow. B. O. W.

Highfield Beat France

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON. March 22.

At White City in the Rugby League game, London Highfield beat France by 19 points to 17.

London-Melbourne Air Race

LONDON. March 22.
(SPECIAL CABLE.)

The Hague—The Ministry of Defence entered into a fifteen thousand sterling London—Melbourne race in autumn with the fastest Dutch machine, low-wing monoplane capable of the maximum of 250 miles per hour.

Three other Dutch machines have already entered.

IMPOSSIBLE TO REMOVE AIR MENACE

No Country Has Suggested Suitable Method, Says Baldwin

LONDON, March 21.

The view that it was impossible completely to remove menace from air by means of international control of civil aviation, was expressed by Mr. Baldwin winding up the Defence Debate in the House of Commons. He recalled his speech made two years ago in which he had suggested that it was possible to find a solution by this means, but Government immediately thereafter had the subject examined and a scheme was worked out, examined altered and re-examined, but after a great deal of work for many months, he was unsatisfied that a method could be found. Not a single country submitted anything that was workable or of the faintest practical use in solving the problem into which the British Government had put so much work without success.—Reuter's Special.

MME. STAVISKY'S COUNSEL ARRESTED

(Special Cable).
PARIS, Mar. 21.

The Magistrate has ordered a new post mortem on the body of Stavisky.

Maitre Gaulier, counsel for Madame Stavisky, formerly for Stavisky has been arrested and charged with complicity in swindling, and receiving.

SETBACK FOR IRISH GOVT.

Senate Rejects Again Bill Banning Wearing Of Blue Shirts

DUBLIN, Mar. 22.

Following the High Court's decision relating to Gen. O'Duffy, Government had another setback in the Senate which rejected the second reading of the Bill banning, wearing of blueshirts by 30 votes to 18.—Reuter.

PRICE OF PETROL REDUCED

LONDON, Mar. 21.
(Special Cable).

The price of petrol in Britain will be reduced by one penny per gallon from Thursday to 17 pence.

JUVENILE WORKERS

RUGBY, March 21.

Notable recovery in juvenile employment at the end of the last year is recorded in the report of the London Advisory Council on the subject. At the beginning of the year juvenile unemployment in London was very severe, but trade recovery, says the report, produced a remarkable situation towards the end of the year, when the placing of work was severely handicapped by the shortage of juveniles.

The industrial improvement in many of the outer suburbs was such that the Central London Exchanges were unable to obtain adequate supplies of juveniles of all ages and each month many hundreds of excellent vacancies in the West End and city remained unfilled.

On December 18th, 1933 when there were only 1,617 unemployed juveniles on the registers of 22 London Employment Exchanges, over 4,000 vacancies were available. These vacancies were for juveniles of all ages and embraced unusually wide range of occupation.—B.O.W.

Why "Berengaria" Arrived Late

NEW YORK, March 22.

S. S. "Berengaria" arrived 40 hours late.

She reports the velocity of wind as seventy miles per hour, waves 40 feet high encountered, Ninetyfour passengers were injured.—Reuter.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Applications are invited from candidates for service as BRANCH MANAGER and in SUBORDINATE capacities for a Branch Office to be opened at Bombay, of a leading Indian Life Assurance Company. Applications are to be sent before the 31st March, 1934, so as to reach: Box No. 2138, "Bombay Chronicle."

Readers' Views

"Rationalists & Religion"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the letter on "Rationalists and Religion" appearing in your columns on Monday last. Because during centuries of ignorance superstitions have penetrated into religion, some men would have us abandon religion itself which is irrational to suggest. Do we through away the wheat because of the chaff contained in it? It would be insane indeed if we did. May I suggest then that the true remedy is to shake off superstitious beliefs and to restore religion to its pristine purity. One such superstition is the cruel offering of animal sacrifices which should be given up without delay. Centuries of experience have proved that the greatest and noblest men that ever walked on God's earth have, believing in God and true religion, lived virtuous lives honourable to themselves and beneficial to the world (e.g. Gandhiji and President Lincoln who was God's humble instrument in abolishing negro slavery). It would be wise for us lesser men to follow in their steps. Is it not then foolish that some men calling themselves "Rationalists" ask us to give up this path which the greatest and noblest men took creditably to themselves and beneficially to the world for an untred path which, freeing as it does from wise restraints of true religion, would lead to dangerous and vicious consequences especially in youths who are easily gullible inclined to evil and of immature minds? Do the "Rationalists pretend that Lincoln or Gandhiji would have been men of nobler character had they been irreligious atheists than they were as men of deep religious sentiments?—Yours, etc.,

PARSI.

Clerks In Bijapur Collector's Offlce

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The news came as a painful surprise, to all the candidates in Bijapur Collector's office who are above the age of 25. How is it that the Government have decided to send away those, who have worked for them all long with sincerity and devotion and with the hope that sometime, the Government would take them into regular service, and that woul' be the reward for the honorary work, they have done all through? But now the Government declare that those who are above age would be removed from the list of th candidates.

Those that served for the last seven to eight years as candidates, (with no-pay of course) what can they do now, when they are turned out from the office with no reward or promise?

So, I hereby, beg to draw the attention of the Government to their ca . For they have rendered their free service all these years and tried their utmost to run the departments smoothly. Let those who joined first be amply rewarded by being employed, first, somewhere or be kept in waiting till vacancies occur in th District.—Yours, etc.

WELL-WISHER.

March 21.

Cinema Leaflets

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now-a-days it seems to have become almost a practice that cinema leaflets are being thrown in the streets from moving motor cars as a sort of advertisement and these leaflets are generally picked up by children. Whilst in a hurry to do so, the children fail to give proper heed to the vehicular traffic and thus there is a great risk of their being involved in accidents.

I, therefore appeal to all cinema proprietors to see that such leaflets are distributed by making motor stoppages at certain places and handing over the leaflets to pedestrians, which procedure will save wastage and thus serve the object of advertisement in its real sense.—Yours, etc.

"PEDESTRIAN."

Lesson From The Rent Bill Failure

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. R. R. Bakhale's Rent Bill in the Bombay Legislative Council, as was expected, met with its inevitable fate and with it the fate of the middle-class and working-class tenants came to a perpetual doom.

During the last over one year there has been a great and incessant hue and cry against the high rents still prevailing in the city of Bombay and suburbs and the public of Bombay left no stone unturned to impress upon those in whose hands the fate of the suffering bulk of the population of this city lay, the urgent necessity of relieving them of the distress of the high rents. But it is now once again proved what idea of and regard for the miseries of the poor people the Legislative Councils, as they are now composed, have. The Bill had absolutely no political significance and it was moved by a member nominated by the Government. The trend of the arguments put forward against the Bill makes it clear that those responsible for holding the reins of Government entertain the idea that the bulk of the population are yet in a position to eat "ghee and shakkar."

The extreme depression of business, vast unemployment and the heavy rents out of proportion to the daily going down income of the average businessman and tenant have already hit hard the bulk of the population and the unanimous cry of the day of the average citizens is: "How long to face this situation"! But what response does this cry evoke in those whose fortunes have placed them in a better position of finance and power?

Can we not even now learn that this is not the way of our salvation and the only course that we can successfully adopt is to unite for our common cause and to devise some ways and means to stand on our own legs in order to be able to meet the emergency?—Yours, etc.,

N. B. PARULEKAR.

Byculla Bridge,
March 16.

Khar Residents' Association

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with interest the letter of "a Citizen" in your paper on the 10th inst. I do not know who the members of the Managing Committee are. According to my information, Mr. (now the Hon. Mr. Justice) H. V. Divetia was its president, and Mr. N. B. Abuwalla was the Vice-President. So far as I am aware, no elections have been held thereafter. I believe a sum of about Rs. 400 was with the Post Office Savings Bank and further income must have come in, including the grant from the Bandra Municipality. The residents of Khar would certainly like to see the accounts of the Association, and I trust one of the two gentlemen mentioned above will move in the matter and ask their Secretaries to call a general meeting.

In the interest of the residents of Khar the Residents' Association should be revived and the public interest in it should be aroused. The Association has got funds at its disposal, and if the members are enrolled vigorously, I am sure there would be even now good response. I, therefore, trust that there will be no further delay in calling a general meeting, and in submitting report and the statement of accounts.—Yours, etc.,

A RESIDENT.

Khar, March 19.

DERAILMENT OF GOODS WAGONS

Child Killed And Several Persons Injured

AJMER, March 22.

News has been received here of a railway accident at Nasirabad in which, it appears, a goods train proceeding form Nasirabad had some of the wagons at the rear disconnected and 42 wagons started travelling back, some of these wagons broke a point and were derailed, the others collided with a train that was waiting near the station.

The goods wagons collided with the engine resulting in the death of a child and injuries to many persons.

Police investigation is proceeding.—A.P.

6 Years For Possessing Explosives

CALCUTTA, March 22.

The Fifth Presidency Magistrate sentenced Jogendranath Banerji to six-and-half years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of possession of explosives under the Bengal Terrorist Outrages Suppression Act.

The same Magistrate had previously sentenced him to seven years' but on appeal, the High Court ordered a retrial.—A.P.

At Dir, a French possession, the Youth League staged a drama, and the proceeds thereof have been sent to Babu Rajendra Prasad.—United Press.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNEY

LUSITANIAN "A" GET A FRIGHT AGAINST "B" TEAM

Christ Church Old Boys Defeat Remnants By One Goal To Nil

A great deal of curiosity was roused by the absurd statement made in a contemporary about the Remnants being dark horses for the Aga Khan Tournament, with the result that there was an improvement in the attendance on Thursday. The team which was cracked up to the skies happened to be made up of several players who assisted the "Times of India" last year, and this perhaps accounts for the boost. As it happened the Remnants failed to set the gymkhana ground on fire and faded out without much ado.

The Christ Church Old Boys put paid to their account by the only goal scored, for which G Whittaker was responsible.

Result:—

CHRIST CHURCH OLD BOYS 1 Goal

THE REMNANTS nil

CHRIST CHURCH OLD BOYS

A Boult; Raymond and Thoy; Easdon, Turner, and L Romer; Pringle, H Romer, G Whittaker, Petty and T Whittaker.

THE REMNANTS

H S Lynn; Edwards and Marshall; Page, K Lynn and O Rodericks; Thornber, Blake, Wilkins, Butler and Nagle.

STRENUOUSLY CONTESTED

In a game which was strenuously contested the Lusitanians "A" defeated their second eleven comrades by 3 goals to 2. The "B" team dominated the proceedings in the first half when they scored twice to hold a good lead at the interval. Robert netted from close quarters five minutes after play had begun. S Pinto helped to put his side further ahead just before the change of ends.

When the game was resumed the Lusitaneans "A" attacked with great vigour and soon had the juniors in a tangle. Felix and Heredia converted two short corners, and Albuquerque notched the winning goal after a fine bout of passing.

Result:—

LUSITANIANS "A" 3 Goals
LUSITANIANS "B" 2 Goals

LUSITANIANS "A"

A D'Cousta: D Fernandes and L Fonseca; N Fernandes, N Rodrigues and A C D'Costa; Albuquerque, Felix, Effie D'Souza, J Heredia, and L Fernandes.

LUSITANIANS "B"

J D'Sa; L D'Souza and P Carvalho; J Pinto, Ferrao, and Pires; S Pinto, D'Lima, Robert, Jacob and S Fernandes.

Umpires Messrs. Hodgins and Bhoot.

TO-DAY'S MATCH 5-30 P.M.

Telegraph R C vs Bombay Portuguese Association.

CONVERT CLAIMS Rs. 30,000

But Gets 3 Months' Rigorous

CALCUTTA, Mar. 22

An attempt to convert the court platform of the Chief Presidency Magistrate into a platform for soapbox oratory, was checked to-day, when the Magistrate stopped one J C Putney, a native of Assam, from delivering an oration against the present order in general, and against Christianity in particular.

It appears that Putney was arrested for distributing pamphlets airing his alleged grievances against a Missionary Society by whom he claims to have been converted.

Putney demands a sum of Rs 30,000 from the Mission as, he alleges, they failed to provide him for life which he expected, when he embraced the new faith. In the pamphlet, the accused says that this has caused him great disappointment, and he was determined to have recourse to the severest measures in order to bring his case before the Government.

When the case began to-day, the accused shouted that the Magistrate could not try the case, as he had a libel case against him.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge of distributing leaflets and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate characterised the pamphlet as horrible.—A. P.

SHOLAPUR STRIKE SITUATION IMPROVES

Most Mills Show Increase In Attendance

SHOLAPUR, March 22.

The conditions seem to be improving and most of the mills showed an increase in attendance to-day. It is expected that the increase will continue.

Reports of molestation by strikers still continue to be received and a fire in the mixing room of a local mill, which was extinguished promptly, is suspected to have been started by the strikers. The damage by the fire is estimated at Rs. 10,000.

A mass meeting was held this morning where various labour leaders addressed the strikers.—A.P.

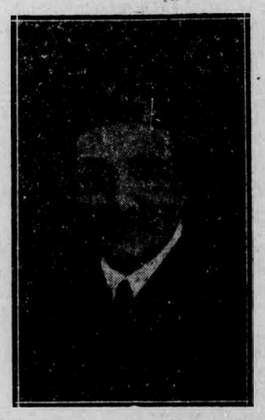
WOMEN WORKERS ON STRIKE

The Secretary of the G. K. Union writes:—

About 100 women workers in the Shapurjee Bharucha Mills have gone on strike since Thursday afternoon. One of the Naikains was dismissed by the mill authorities. Thereupon all the women workers stopped work. The mill authorities sought police help to remove them. Their meeting was held opposite the mill under the presidentship of Mr. Kankule, vice-president of the Girni Kamgar Union. It was addressed by Messrs. Nimbkar, Lalji Pendse and others. The strikers then marched in procession to another meeting at Fergusson Road Pimpal Maidan

Mr. Jungalwala Who Retires From Police Court Bench Will Practise As Lawyer

Mr. N. T. Jungalwala, Presidency Magistrate, Fifth Court, who retires from to-day owing to age limit, started his life as a t in the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, and as Interpreter in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's court. He, studied law during his leisure and passed his LL.B. Mr. A. H. S. Ashton, the then Chief Presidency Magistrate, who had high opinion of Mr. Jungalwala, recommended him for a temporary vacancy on the bench. Mr. Jungalwala was lucky enough soon to be confirmed as Magistrate, in which post he continued till his retirement.



For the past few days, he has been feted by the members of the Bar and his friends. Mr. Balubhai T. Desai presided over the dinner given to Mr. Jungalwala by the members of the Bar practising in the Police Courts and Small Causes Courts on Sunday last at Ripon Club, where he was eulogised for his fairness and sympathy as a Magistrate.

On Thursday, the Dadar Police Court advocates assembled and Mr. Ratnagar, a senior Advocate, wished long life and prosperity to Mr. Jungalwala on behalf of his colleagues. Mr. Jungawala suitably replied and intimated that after retirement from the official shackles, he would mix among his colleagues more freely than ever before, as he proposed to practise in the criminal courts in Bombay along with them.

HIS 52nd CONVICTION!

CALCUTTA, March 22.

With 51 previous convictions to his credit, Sheikh Ismail was described as one who perhaps tops the list of old offenders, when he was placed for trial before the Fifth Presidency Magistrate on a charge of loitering.

The Magistrate sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment, the maximum provided under this section.—A.P.

Reshod of Junagadh State remitted Rs 2,500 to Viceroy Earthquake Relief Fund

IN AID OF BIHAR

Gandhi Seva Sena Send Monthly Collection

	Rs.
Mrs. Kaikhushru Ghaswalla for March, April and May	300
Mr. R P Patel for March, April and May	300
Mr. J A D Naoroji for March and April	200
"Self-Reliance" for March ..	100

DONORS OF RS. 20 AND LESS PER MONTH.

Mrs. G M S Captain for March	20
Mrs. A D Naoroji from March to August	60
Mrs. Banoobai Billimoria for March	10
Mrs. Dinbai Patuck for March	5
Dadar Hindu Stree Sangathan Club for March	7
Mrs. P Vesugar for March and April	10
A Swadeshi for March and April	10
Seth Vithaldas Chunilal Jariwalla for March	5
In memory of Kanayalal Manilal Parakh for March	5
Staff of the Chanda Ramji Girls' High School for March	3
A Parsi Sister for March ..	2
Sjt. A V Vengsarker for March	2
Mrs. Sokhi for March	2
Sjt. V G Boley for March ..	2

All contributions should be sent to the following address:—

Gandhi Seva Sena, C|o The Indian Women's Unity Club, Hughes Road, Bombay, 7.

Or if a post-card is dropped the members of the Gandhi Seva Sena will go and collect the contributions monthly and give a printed receipt.

GANDHI SEVA SENA COLLECTION FOR BIHAR

The following are collections made by the Gandhi Seva Sena:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Previous acknowledged	18243	1	6 1|2
In remembrance of the 1st Anniversary of the death of Sir Dinshaw Petit 2nd Bart.	130	0	0
Mr. Husein Tyabji	100	0	0
Miss Tehmina Mistry	100	0	0
Box Collection at Chowpatty and Hanging Gardens on 18|4|34	94	11	11
Proprietor: Lokashraya Hindu Hotel	27	8	3
Sjt. Babubhai ..	25	0	0
Mr. V C Patwardhan	25	0	0
A Parsi Sister	20	0	0
Through Miss Surveyor	15	0	0
Through Smt. Somiben Goonderia ..	9	0	0
Through Smt. Bachubai Wagle ..	7	6	0
A Sister	5	0	0
Anonymus	5	0	0
Indu	5	0	0
Sjt. Sadanand Bakhre	1	0	0
Total	18812	11	8 1|2

IN AID OF BIHAR RELIEF FUND

Folk-Songs & Folk Stories Of Kathiawar

By Sjt. Zaverchand Meghani.

Under the auspices of the Gandhi Seva Sena a recital of national and folk songs and stories has been arranged in aid of Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund on Saturday 24th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. The rates of the tickets are Rs. 3 and Re. 1 and can be had from the following places.

(1) Gandhi Seva Sena, c|o The Indian Women's Unity Club, The Motor House, Hughes Road, Bombay, 7.

(2) Durlabhji Umedchand and Co., 63, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay 2.

(3) Smt. Vijayaben Parikh, Dahanukar Building, Bomanji Master Lane, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

GOVT. AND RAJEN BABU'S TELEGRAM

Can't Interfere Unless Request Comes Through Mr. Brett.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

It is learnt that when the Bihar Members of Assembly led the deputation on the basis of Mr. Rajendra Prasad's telegram, the Railway Member informed them that the telegram had been sent under some misapprehension without taking into account the views of Mr. Brett, Relief Commissioner, and that the Government of India were unable to interfere unless such a request came through Mr. Brett

In And Around Bombay

(BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Checking Water Wastage

The question of prevention of wastage of water through leakage from tanks, pipes and taps in private buildings, is engaging the attention of the Bombay Municipality for some time past and they think that the meter system will be the most effective remedy to check the evil. Under the Municipal Act, if the owner or occupier fails to maintain every pipe, tap or cock, storage, cistern or other fittings conveying water to his premises in efficient repair, so as effectually to prevent water from running to waste, he can be served with a notice under Section 278 to carry out the necessary repairs. If he fails to do so, the Commissioner may cut off the water supply after giving 24 hours' notice. The municipality, however, has no regular staff to maintain periodical inspection from house to house, and therefore the wastage of water cannot be detected. The other method of preventing wastage is by prosecution of the offenders, but this too is a laborious process, as the evidence should be conclusive to justify conviction in a court of law. Under the circumstances, the Municipal executive are now of opinion that the supply of water by the meter system will be the only effective remedy, as the occupants of the house would be charged according to the consumption of water.

Swimming Baths

A correspondent writes:—

"One finds that in Bombay European and Parsi communities have swimming baths of their own, but not a single swimming bath is run exclusively for the Hindus, who form a greater part of the population. Swimming, like cricket, is one of the important exercises and when there is a separate Gymkhana for the Hindus, it is desirable that there should be a swimming bath for the Hindus also. Wealthy people in Bombay commemorate their memory in various ways and I would commend to their notice the necessity of having a separate swimming bath for the Hindus which they can avail of to their great advantage.

"I hope this suggestion will catch the eye of the enterprising and wealthy Hindu citizens of Bombay and that Bombay will see a nice and up-to-date Hindu swimming bath ere long."

The correspondent is wrong in saying that the Parsi community has a bath of its own. It is true the bath is owned by Parsis but it is open to all communities. There is need for one or two more baths in Bombay. But it is better to have no baths at all than to have baths set apart exclusively for any particular community. Communal institutions in Bombay have already done a lot of mischief.

INDIA'S MILITARY EXPENDITURE

(Continued from page 6)

strength is less than it was before the war and prices have now fallen to pre-war levels. I shall also be anxious to hear what you have to say about the necessity for retaining such a large British element in the Defence Forces, for that, from the Indian point of view, is practically the crux of the whole matter." The latter question requires an article to itself. In the present article an attempt will be made to give an answer to the former.

"A Fallacy."

The first point to be made is that, when people talk of the enormous increase in Defence expenditure since 1914 and the very large proportion of the revenues of the country that are devoted to that purpose, they imply, consciously or unconsciously, that the position in this respect has grown worse and worse since before the war. They isolate this particular aspect of the national expenditure and forget to look at the picture as a whole. Actually the implication just referred to is the reverse of the truth. India to-day spends a smaller proportion of her revenues on Defence than she did in 1914." In other words, as the following figures will show, although the total expenditure has admittedly increased, the rise on the military side has been less than the rise on the civil side. (It is hardly necessary to expose the fallacy, which has so often been exposed before, of taking the expenditure of the Central Government alone without including the expenditure of the local Governments and then proclaiming that Defence absorbs more than half the revenues of the Government of India. If Defence happened to be the sole function of the Central Government, the revenue would be adjusted accordingly and 100 per cent. of that revenue would be spent on Defence; but that would not prove that the expenditure was excessive.)

Some Comparisons.

In 1914 the total net revenues of India, Central and Provincial, (that is to say, the balance after deducting the expenditure on commercial undertakings such as Railways, Irrigation, etc.) amounted to just under Rs. 87 crores. The corresponding figure in 1932-33 was Rs. 174 crores. There has thus been an increase of 100 per cent. During the same period Defence expenditure increased from Rs. 29 crores to Rs. 46 3|4 crores, that is to say, by a little over 61 per cent., while civil expenditure rose from Rs. 58 to Rs. 128 1|4 crores, that is to say by about 121 per cent. The proportion of the net revenues of the country devoted to Defence fell from 34 per cent. in 1914 to 27 per cent. in 1933 while the share of the civil departments, over the same period, rose from 66 per cent. to 73 per cent. These figures deserve careful study. They do not, of course, prove by themselves that Defence expenditure is not excessive; but they do effectively dispose of the contention that the "standard" of that expenditure has been growing more and more extravagant; and above all, if a return to pre-war levels is demanded on the score of the fall in prices alone, they do suggest that a much larger reduction should logically be demanded, "on that ground," in the civil departments as well.

It will of course be contended that the increase of civil expenditure has been due to an expansion of the activities of the departments which has, on the whole, been in accordance with the wishes of the tax-payer—and, indeed, that there might well have been an even greater expansion—whereas the increase of Defence expenditure has never received the same measure of popular support This does not, however, in any way affect the present argument, which is based on the assumption that a fall in prices should lead to an automatic fall in expenditure without restricting the activities of the various departments themselves. A hope of this kind is, in its turn, based on the fallacious expectation that a fall in prices will be accompanied by a simultaneous and corresponding fall in wages—an expectation that never has been, and never will be, fulfilled in ordinry life, and a further analysis of the Defence budget will show what a very large proportion of it goes on "wages" and how absurd it is to demand, in this sphere alone, a departure from universal economic laws. All reasonable people will realise that the whole standard of living and of public expenditure throughout the world has been raised enormously during the last 20 yeaas and that an immediate return to pre-war levels is entirely beyond the sphere of practical politics.

(To Be Continued.)

BAN FOREIGN RICE IMPORTS

Deputation Waits On Madras Governor

MADRAS, March 22.

A deputation of some members of the Madras Legislative Council waited on His Excellency the Governor to-day at the Secretariat and urged the imposition of heavy duties on copra and foreign rice, imported into the Presidency. The deputation further requested His Excellency to address the Railway Authority to reduce freight on paddy grown in the Province and address the Nizam's Government to cancel duty on rice imported into the State.—A.P.

ASSAM C. A. L. BILL PASSED INTO LAW

SHILLONG, March 22.

The Assam Criminal Law Amendment Bill, 1934 was passed into law to-day.

There were 27 amendments and excepting the case of the minor ones the House divided no less than 14 times.

The president congratulated the members on the high level of debate and said that although those opposing the bill fought every inch of it there had been no bitterness of feeling.

The Council prorogued 'sine die'.—A.P.

Indian Textile Industry's Plight

(Continued from page 6).

ponsible for trade depression in 1931-32 was the decrease of the consumption of cotton cloth in India. The question why there should be a decrease in consumption in the home market naturally crops up to the front. It is inconceivable that any one can dare to suggest that the needs of our people for cotton cloth in 1931-32 were not as acute as they were in the year 1913-14. That position would be utterly untenable and highly ridiculous in face of the glaring fact that even in the year 1913-14 when the maximum amount of cloth had been retained for home consumption in India since 1900, the consumption of mill made cloth per head of the population was only 13 yards. Even after adding to it the share from the handloom cloth the average production of which is 1,100 million yards per year, it will be found that the figure of consumption per head hardly rises to 17 yards. Arguments are superfluous to point out that millions of persons in this country must necessarily be living almost naked, millions scantily clad, shivering in cold with hardly a spare piece of rag to enable them to change their wet piece of covering when they are soaked in rain. It would be unnecessary to stretch our imagination to picture the hideous condition of even that vast mass of population which is fortunate enough to enjoy the share of 17 yards of piece of rough rag per year when we remember that, that piece of 17 yards of cloth is meant to constitute the bed, the bed-sheet, to serve the purpose of the blanket, the clothes to cover their bodies, the garments to wear on occasions of ceremony, etc. The figure of population in India stands at 352 millions. It will be readily admitted by all that the figure is stupendous and the potential capacity for cloth consumption in the country is so immense that the mind fails to grasp its real extent.

REDUCED PURCHASING POWER

The only reason for the decrease in consumption was, not that the masses did not want to purchase cloth but that they could not afford to purchase it. Not only were the needs of our people as acute in 1931-32 as, if not more than, they were in 1913-14, but if they had bought cloth as much as they needed, it would not have been possible for the textile industry even with its production increased by ten-fold, to meet the demand of the teeming millions of the population. They were compelled to limit their clothing requirements in 1931-32 as a consequence of reduced purchasing power. A cursory glance over the table showing the approximate yardage of piece goods available for consumption in India will suffice to show that the purchasing power of the people had been gradually decreasing since 1914.

The population of the country in 1913-14 was about 315 millions and it increased to 352 millions in 1931-32. But the fact that in spite of an increase in our population by 37 millions, our home consumption of cloth had decreased by 600 millions, clearly reflects the deterioration in the standard of living among the masses. It may also be stated that there was no material difference in the prices of cloth in the year 1913-14 and in 1931-32. The average price of mill made cloth in the year 1912-13 and 1913-14 was in the neighbourhood of 2.80 while the price of the same was 2.81 in 1931-32. These facts render the inference inevitable that the primary contributory factor responsible for trade depression is the reduction in the purchasing power of the people. Where can commodities go if they cannot go into the homes of the masses of the people which are the only engines of consumption, the only market for goods? Consumption is the governing condition of production. No industrialist would like to produce commodities for being tossed into the sea. We are often led to lose sight of vital truth that there can be no full production unless there is full consumption. The barrier to full production is the poverty of the masses. Increase in the quantity of goods that go directly into consumption or are exchanged for goods of other countries required to satisfy the needs of the people is the primary condition of the economic welfare of the community which alone sustains the industry. Though commodities are being produced incidently for consumption it must be admitted by all industrialists and their economists that consumption of commodities is a condition precedent to the yield of profits. If full production is to be maintained, the production must go into the homes of the masses of people. Production can go nowhere else, need go nowhere else and is wanted nowhere else. It and is wanted no where else. It is, therefore, fallacious and absurd to trace the causes of trade depression in the textile industry to some extraneous circumstance and naively echo what the industrialists lay down to be the cause of the trade depression that suits their interest and not the interest of the industry. In short the Indian textile industry is in the grip of trade depression because its production cannot be consumed by the people of the country and the reason of their inability to consume is that they are poor and getting poorer every day. I may for the benefit of readers quote what has been stated in the latest volume of the review of trade in India. "The lower purchasing power of the consumer in India was still an important factor for discouraging the consumption of cotton piece goods on as large a scale as would have been justified by the low prices ruling in the market."

(To Be Continued.)

BIG WRESTLING TOURNAMENT

FAMOUS WRESTLERS LIKE BALAMAT, BOTHUSINGH, LUDHUR AND GUNGA'S PUPIL ATHLETIC AND BALANCING FEATS BY
Prof. KELKAR & VAZE.
FRIDAY, 23rd March, 1934
8-30 P.M.
VICTORIA THEATRE, Grant Road
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SIR SHADILAL CONGRATULATED

M.L.As. Hope He Will Not Stay Long In London

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Mar. 22.

Sir Shadilal who is here on the annual inspection of the courts has been the recipient of congratulations from high officials and members of the Central Legislature on his elevation to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

A number of Assembly members have however expressed the hope that Sir Shadilal would not stay very long in London and that after about two years he would return to India and give the benefit of his vast experience to public life of the country.

NO JOBS FOR "NON-MARTIAL" RACES

M.L.A.'s Resent Army Dept. Policy

From Our Special Correspondent.
NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

Some members of the Assembly were discussing to-day an unconfirmed report that the Government of India in the Army Department have circularised to the effect that recruitment to clerical and other lower grade of services should in future be stopped from Bengal, South India and other provinces.

It is not known what the object of the circular really is, but it appears that along with the personnel of the fighting units for which recruitment takes place in the Punjab and other neighbouring provinces recruitment to clerical jobs as a matter of convenience be also made only from those areas.

This is resented on the ground that it will mean double injury to the people of those provinces in which recruitment to the army is not made in any appreciable numbers.

Questions bearing on the subject may probably be given notice of by one or two members of the Assembly.—United Press.

ALLAHABAD JUDGE MAY RESIGN

ALLAHABAD, March 22.

According to the special correspondent of the "Leader", Mr. Justice Bisheshwar Nath Srivastava of the Oudh Chief Court may resign as his claims for the position of the Chief Judge of the Oudh Chief Court have been ignored by the authorities who have appointed Mr. Justice Moss King as the Chief Judge in place of Sir Wazir Hasan retired.

ANEY TO MEET MAHATMA

To Discuss Future Congress Programme

NAGPUR, March 22.

A local daily understands that Mr. Aney will personally meet Mahatma Gandhi on April 2nd to discuss the future programme of the Congress.—A.P.

FRONTIER ARMS BILL

PESHAWAR, Mar. 22.

On the Finance Member, Mr. Cinningham's motion, the Frontier Legislative Council passed the Indian Arms Act North-West Frontier Province Amendment Bill as reported by the select committee. The select committee expresses the opinion that the Bill does not infringe the right of the public.

The proximity of the North-West Frontier Province to the border is responsible for the import of a large quantity of arms and ammunition into the British territory which are used in the commission of violent crimes.

The number of prosecutions under section 19 (f) of the Arms Act is, therefore, very large and the technicality of obtaining previous sanction under section 29 has immensely increased the burden of the work of the District Magistrate.

The Bill repeals section 29 of the Arms Act, obviating the necessity of previous sanction.

The Council adjourned sine die, —A. P.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF CALCUTTA

Home Member Heckled On Leave Question

"CERTAIN AMOUNT OF 'ELASTICITY' ALLOWED TO JUDGES"

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, March 19.

In the Legislative Assembly today Mr. S. C. Mitra asked "(a) Will Government please state rules and regulations that govern leave rules of High Court judges of Calcutta, (b) Is there any special rules whereby a judge of Calcutta High Court may be considered to be on active service without attending courts, (c) Does not non-attendance of court on part of judges construe absence, (d) Will Government please state the number of days the present Chief Justice, Sir Claus Rankin, attended the court sience January 1934, (e) Is he on leave or on service since 12 February 1934? Has anybody acted as Chief Justice during this period, (f) Is he permitted under rules to continue as Chief Justice while not attending the court at all."

HOME MEMBER'S REPLY.

Sir Harry Haig, Home Member, replied: (a) Rules are contained in article 543 of civil service regulations, a copy of which is in library. (b) and (c) There is no rule on subject, nor is there any rule which debars a judge from being absent from court for short period without taking leave under leave rules. (d), (e) and (f) Sir George Rankin was on leave under High Court leave rules from January 2 to January 29, inclusive, and again from February 27. He was in charge of duties of Chief Justice from January 30th to February 26 inclusive, though I understand that for greater part of the time owing to illness he was unable actually to attend the Court.

WHAT IS "SHORT PERIOD"?

Mr. S. C. Mitra thereupon asked: "Arising out of the answer to part (b) of question, may I know what is the short period contemplated.

ELASTICITY IN RULES.

Sir H. Haig: There is no rule on the subject. There is actually a certain amount of elasticity in the matter.

Mr. Mitra when judges cannot attend the court, which is their primary function, why should they not go on leave, and allow somebody else to act for them, instead of continuing on, while they cannot do any work.

Sir H. Haig: I think the honourable member will realise that throughout the Government service, certain amount of elasticity is provided. We have for instance in ordinary administration what is known as 'casual leave.' There is no definite provision for casual leave, in High Courts; but something of the same sort is, in my judgment, reasonable.

Mr. Mitra: In this particular case, do Government consider that this temporary leave was taken for a long time, and other judges of the High Court could not get even officiating chances.

Sir H. Haig, No, sir. The Chief Justice was carrying out his duties of Chief Justice during that period.

"TAKING LEAVE ONLY FROM COURT"?

Mr. Maswood Ahmed asked: Is it a fact that the Chief Justice and other judges could take leave only from Court.

Sir H. Haig: I am not quite sure what is the purport of my honourable friend's question.

Mr. Maswood Ahmed: I wanted to know is it a fact that those judges can take leave from attending the Court only, and not in other respects.

Sir H. Haig: That I think is a matter in the discretion of Chief Justice.

Mr. Mitra: The principal duty of the Chief Justice is to preside over courts, and not do minor work of office or in chamber.

Sir Mahamud Yakub: There is no question in it.

Sir H. Haig: I cannot quite follow the honourable member's question. I am afraid.

Mr. Mitra: I am prepared to take the ruling from the President, and not from an ex-president of the Assembly.

However, I don't press the matter further.

Mr. K. C. Neogy asked: The honourable member stated that while the Chief Justice in Calcutta was away from the Court he was still carrying on duties as Chief Justice. What were those particular duties which he was carrying on without attending personally in court.

Sir H. Haig: Well, Sir, ordinary administrative duties of Chief Justice in connection with the administration of the Court.

"PRETEXT"

Mr. K. C. Neogy: Do Government consider that non-judicial duties of Chief Justice constitute such an important part of his function, as to justify the Chief Justice not going on leave, but on the pretext of doing that part of his duty being considered to be on duty.

Sir H. Haig: I am sorry my honourable friend should be making these personal reuections on Sir George Rankin. I should have thought he would have been prepared to recognise that it was hardly reasonable to make these attacks in connection with a judge whose very devoted and —I might add—distinguished service has temporarily brought about a breakdown in his health.

Mr. Neogy: Has not the Tonourable member's attention been drawn to the discussion that has taken place in the Bengal Council which would have shown the Honourable member the amount of resentment that exists in Bengal over this matter.

Sir H. Haig: No, Sir.

Mr. S. C. Mitra asked: I do not mean any reflection on the Chief Justice. In fact I understand from Mr. Mody that something like this happened in the Bombay High Court where Chief Justice attended to the administrative and other work and not judicial work. That means that the public expect them to devote more time to judicial work.

LATITUDE ALLOWED

Sir H. Haig: I have already made it clear that not only in Bengal, but, so far as I am aware, in other high courts, a certain amount of latitude is allowed to judges corresponding to what we should in ordinary administration class as 'casual leave.'

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ORDERS FROM ABROAD.

H. M. Yoosuf, Singapore, S.S.:—"Enclose herewith four shillings in postal orders for your Magic Mirror."

Bhulabhai Kalyanjee, Posonby W.I. Newzealand:—Postal orders for 4/- enclosed. Please forward one Crystal.

Madhavbhai Chhitabhai Patel, Post Box No. 61, Wellesley St. Auckland, Newzeland:—Please send one Magic Crystal. British postal orders worth 4 shillings enclosed."

Mrs. Rajendralal, 46, Queens Gate Gardens, London, S.W. 7:—"I have heard about your Magic Glass. Please send me one."

B. G. Tavde, Parel, Bombay:—"Got four correct American Figures through your Magic Crystal."

D. D'Souza, Matunga, Bombay:—"My friend recommended me and shown me your Magic Crystal. I have used it and succeeded. Please send me one per V.P.P."

Joshin Poskal Kotin, Basin Dist., Thana:—"My brother got two boxes of Crystal from you. He gets 3 to 4 correct numbers of American Futures every month. Please send one for me."

Write to PROF. JOUHARI, 230, Main Street, DEOLALI CAMP

MOST EFFICIENTLY MANAGED AIR PORT

KARACHI, March 22.

"Karachi is a small place compared to Calcutta and other places, but it is one of the most efficiently managed airports and there are longer hours of flying and fewer accidents," said Mr. F. Tymms, Director of Civil Aviation, who is here on a tour of inspection of the aerodrome, his visit synchronising with the Navigators examnation at Drighroad.

He said that the Trans-Continental Airways journey could not be speeded up in the absence of facilities for night flying. Asked about the speeding up of the Imperial Airways, Mr. Tymms said the matter was engaging attention, but even if the train journey across Italy was scrapped it would not make much difference.

He further added that Government were extending accommodation in the present building at Drigh road with a view to berthing all administrative offices namely, Customs, Post, Passport Booking, etc.

Mr. Tymms leaves for Delhi by air via Jodhpur to-morrow.—A.P.

New Delhi.—Doctor Bowley and Mr. Robertson, economic experts, who have been invited by the Government of India in connexion with Indian economic survey left for Indore on Tuesday night enroute to Bombay for completing their report. They will sail by the "Viceroy of India" on March 24.—A. P.

HONOUR FROM PERSIA

Appreciation Of Mr. M. Ishaque's Work

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

The Associated Press understands that a unique honour has been conferred on Mr. Mohammed Ishaque, lecturer of the Calcutta University, by the Persian Government for his services in the cause of Persian Language and Literature. It is stated that the Ministry of Education, Persia, have confirmed a resolution intending to award a 'Nishan-i-Iimi' (Medal in token of Learning), the first to be given to an Indian. Three other distinguished scholars, all Persian, have also received this medal.

Prof. Ishaque was granted leave by the Calcutta University in 1931 to tour throughout Persia and he stayed there for six months visiting among other places Teheran, Ishaphan, Shiraz and Resht (Capital of Gilan) and also Kirmanshaha. He has been connected with the Calcutta University for the last eight years prior to which he was a Professor of Persian in the Dacca University.

Sukhanvaran-i-Iran Dar Asr-i-Hazir, the first of a series of three volumes dealing with the modern poets of Persia has secured for Prof. Ishaque this high recognition from the Persian Government for Persian scholarship. The other two volumes are coming out shortly.

The first volume contains 32 illustrations, photos and portraits and also musical notations of the Persian national anthem.—A. P.

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Latest Commercial News

QUIET CONDITIONS IN WORLD MARKETS

New York Cotton Prices 3 Points Down

LONDON GOLD STEADY BUT SILVER QUIET

Decline In Chicago Wheat But Linseed Steady

BOMBAY, March 23.

On Thursday, the sterling-dollar cross-rate fluctuated within a narrow range but the sterling-franc cross rate moved downward.

SCATTERED BUYING IN NEW YORK COTTON.

There was a bearish tendency in the New York cotton market on account of quiet conditions in other world markets but prices improved a little later in the day on some scattered buying. Speculators are afraid to make heavy purchases but the undertone was steady.

SMALL RISE IN LONDON GOLD.

London gold prices improved a little but silver ruled slightly easy with small business.

WHEAT EASY BUT LINSEED STEADY.

There was a small decline in Chicago wheat prices but Argentine linseed ruled steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET.

There was hardly any activity on the London Stock Exchange including gilt-edged securities.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934)

New York, March 22.

Previous closing rate	11.92
To-day's opening rate	11.86
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing rate	11.89
Difference	—.03
Broach Expectation	Rs.195-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934)

Liverpool, March 22.

Previous closing rate	6.18
To-day's opening rate	6.12
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing rate	6.10
Difference	—.08

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, March 22.

A bearish tendency still prevails in the New York Cotton Market and this is further aggravated by quiet conditions in other world markets. For want of an incentive from Liverpool and also following stagnation in the political atmosphere the New York Cotton Market opened to-day 6 points lower than the previous closing May being quoted at 11.86. However some scattered buying improved prices and May after narrow fluctuations rose to 11.93. Thereafter the undertone appeared very steady although speculators feared to make heavy purchases. The New York Cotton Market closed to-day at 11.89 with a decline of 6 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 22.

The following were the opening quotations:—

May (12.12/12.12) 11.87/11.86
July (12.22/12.22) 11.97/11.96
October (12.38/12.35) 12.09/12.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, March 22.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m

American March (6.24) 6.13
American May (6.22) 6.11
Egyptian March (8.61) 8.49
Egyptian May (8.55) 8.43

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, March 22.

There was no business in Broach cotton at night. The rate was nominally quoted at Rs. 195-12 with New York opening cotton futures 6 down and Liverpool closing futures 8 down.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, March 22.

Silver opened steady with Rs. 55/2, 61 and 61/3 for ready, Chaitra and Vaishakh delivery, and later declined on easy Shanghai advices touching lowest Rs. 54/14, 60/12 and 60/15 but again improved on better London cables finally closing steady at the opening prices.

Gold opened at Rs. 33/11/6, 33/11/9 and 33/12 for ready, Chaitra and Vaishakh delivery Movements were erratic touching lowest Rs. 33/11, 33/11/3 and 33/11/9 but again improved and closed at opening prices. Business however was restricted.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, March 22.

Previous closing	5.11 1/4
To-day's closing	5.11 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, March 22.

Previous closing	5.11
To-day's opening	5.10 7/8
To-day's closing	5.11 1/8
Difference	+.00 1/8

FRANC RATE.

London, March 22.

Previous closing	77.46
To-day's opening	77.40
To-day's closing	77.40
Difference	—.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 22.

London Exchanges opened steady with sterling dollar at 510 7/8 which later improved to 511 1/4.

The closing rate was 5.11 1/8.

Franc opened at 77.46 and declined to 77.25.

The rate closed at 77.40.

LONDON SILVER

London, March 22.

There was very small business.

	Last Price.	To-day's price.
Spot	19 15/16d	19 7/8d
Forward	20d.	19 15/16d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 22.

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Gold per ounce	£6-16-0	£6-16-2

BULLION

London, March 22.

Influx (nil) nil.
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£6-16-0) £6-16-2
Silver (19 15/16d.) 19 7/8d.

DISCOUNTS

London, March 22.

3 months (29/32 p.c.) 7/8 p.c.
4 months (31/32 p.c.) 15/16 p.c.
6 months (1 p.c.) 1 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, March 22.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay	(5.84 1/8) 5.81 7/8
New York on Monday	(38.62) 38.62
Berlin on Bombay	(0.96 3/4) 0.96 1/2
London on Milan	(59.53) 59.31
London on Shanghai	(1-4 3/8) 1-4 1/8
London on Kobe	(1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16

BIG LOAN TO FRENCH GOVT.

Mendelssohn's Bank Lends 1,000,000,000 Francs

PARIS, March 21.

It is reliably learnt that the Mendelssohn Bank of Amsterdam has lent French Government 1,000,000,000 francs at an interest of 4 per cent. for three months, renewable at maximum for a further period of nine months.

The loan takes the form of a subscription to the French treasury bonds.—Reuter.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 22.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July at 52 7/8 and October at 54 7/8. Business was restricted.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago, March 22.

Prices in the Chicago wheat market declined on liquidation and commission houses selling. May was quoted at 86 5/8, July 86 3/4, and Sept. 87 1/2.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, March 22

Chicago oats were unquoted.
Rye was quoted at 50 3/4

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, March 22.

Argentine linseed was steady and moderate business passed through. May was quoted at 12.28 i.e. one point lower than yesterdays closing.

LONDON MARKETS

Liverpool, March 22.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London market:—

METALS

Tin (£234 7/8) £235 steady.
Lead (£11 3/8) £11 1/2 steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£35 1/4 to £35 3/4) £35 1/4 to £35 3/4
Glasgow Iron (70) 70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6 1/4) 1-3
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-0 1/2) 2-0 1/2

JUTE

First Market Arrival Continent New Crop March-April (£16 1/8) £16 3/8 sellers
Dundee March (unquoted) £18 1/4
Lightning March (unquoted) £17

RUBBER

Spot (5 1/16) 5 3/32 paid and value
April-June (5 1/4) 5 7/32 paid and value.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay Mar-April (£11 3/16) £11 3/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Mar-April (£11 £10 15/16 sellers,
Linseed La Plata Mar-April (£9 1/2) £9 3/8 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Mar-April (£9 1/8) £9 1/8 sellers.

JUTE SHARES IMPROVE FURTHER

CALCUTTA, Mar. 22.

Jute Shares improved further on good speculative buying and large turnover was recorded. Coals were unchanged. Teas were fairly steady. In Miscellaneous Engineering issued continued firm with rates hardening further. Securities were strong. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 1/2 per cent paper 88/8; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 97/14 small lots; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 108/5 small lots; 4 1/2 per cent loan 1934 100/15; 4 1/2 per cent loan 1955/60 103/1; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 107/11; 4 per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 102/3; 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 105/2 small lot.

Banks:—Impeairl Bank fully paid 1271/8 small lots; Imperial Bank conty 315/8.

Cottons:—Kesoram ordy 3/8; Kesoram pref. 110.

Coals:—Amalgamated 16/13; Bengal 245; Burrakur ordy 14/2 ex div. small lot; East Indian 17; New Manbhoom 23/8; Ondal ordy 10 ex div. Raneegunge 41/8.

Jutes:—Albion ordy 267; Anglo India ordy 395 small lots; Auckland ordy 216; Belvedere 398; Budge Budge ordy 353; Fort William ordy 291/8; Fort Gloster 574; Ganges ordy 310; Gourepore ordy 475 small lot; Howrah ordy 56/5; India 293/8; Kamarhatty 563; Kinnison ordy 722; Lothian 294 small lot; Naihati 432/8; New Central 402/8 small lot; Orient 231 small lot; Reliance ordy 80/4; Standard ordy 355 small lot; Waverley pref 52.

Miscellaneous:—Kumardhubi Fire Clay pref 107; Upper Ganges electric 10/14 small lots; Burn and Co., ordy 236; Burn and Co., pref 103; Burn and Co., 7 per cent pref 118; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 51; Kumardhubi Engineering pref 74; Triton Insurance 182; Indian Wood products 28/4; Bengal Assam steamship ordy 181; Indian General Navigation ordy 99; Sugar Carew and Co., 16/12; Samastipore 10/4.

Tea Shares:—Bantapara 497/8; Kaliti 13/8, Kingsley Golaghat Assam 600; Leo 225/8; Teliapara ordy 482/8 small lot.

Debentures:—5 per cent 1915/75 Calcutta Port Trust Debentures 98/4.

POWERS OF CERTIFICATION

LONDON, Mar. 21.

The Governor of Ceylon since January 1, used his powers of certification four times in order to secure a passage in the supplementary estimates, stated Sir Cunliffe-Lister in the House of Commons in reply to Sir Henry Page-Croft.

Replying to Sir H. Page-Croft's further query whether the Colonial Office was in possession of that information on the occasion of a recent debate. Sir Cunliffe-Lister said that he thought that information was given in the course of a debate on the cases wherein the Governor had certified the bills.

STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET OWING TO HEAVY SETTLEMENT

COMMODITIES MOSTLY DULL AND EASIER

Narrow Fluctuations And Scattered Advances In Wall Street

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, March 22.

The Stock Exchange was quiet mainly owing to the heavy settlement of the fortnight account but some good features were again displayed, notably. Courtaulds, and Dunlops, latter on the rumours that price of tyres would be shortly raised.

Goldminings maintained their prominence but apart from a few instances, movements were comparatively small.

Commodities mostly were dull and easier, uncertainties in the American situation being the depressing influence.

Wall Street was very dull in sympathy with leading commodities. Fluctuations were narrow but scattered advances occurred.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, March 22.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £91 5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 22.
3-30 p.m.

London Stock Exchanges markets were generally quiet but the undertone was favourable in Giltedgeds. Business was restricted in industrials generally courtaulds and Dunlops presented some good features.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£80 1/2) £80 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103) £103
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 3/4) £110 3/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113 7/8) £113 7/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103 7/8) £103 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110 7/8) £110 7/8

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazlian Traction (dol 11 5/8) dol 11 3/8
International Holding (dol 2 3/8) dol 2 1/4
Hydro Electric (dol 7 1/8) dol 6 7/8
Musical Industries (25-3) 25-3
Princhin John (35-9) 36-0
Imperial Chemical Ord (37-0) 37-0
Woolsworth New Ord (33-3) 93-3
Swedish Match (9-6) 9-6
Dunlop Rubber (49-9) 51-4 1/2
University Ordinary (24-0) 23-9
Ford Motors (29-7 1/2) 29-10 1/2
Cables and Wireless (£10 1/4) £10
British American Tobacco (118-1 1/2) 119-4 1/2
Camera "..." (£8) £8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (119-0) 119-1 1/2
P and O S N Co. Defd (18-6) 18-6
Distillers (89-0) 89-0
British Celonese (14-6) 14-6
J and P Coats Ordinary (62-6) 63-0
Courtanks Ordinary (52-3) 53-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (12-0) 12-6
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (9-4 1/2) 9-4 1/2
Inter Nickels (26 3/8) 26
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-0) 6-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western Ord (£59 1/4) £58 1/4
L M S Ord (£27 3/4) £27 1/4
L N E R Refd (£10 1/2) £10 1/4
Southern Defds (£28 1/2) £28 1/4
Land Pass 5 per Stock (£126) £127
London Board 'C' Stock (£77 1/2) £77 1/2

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (223-9) 222-6
Gedul (148-9) 147-6
Moddar (New (65-0) 65-0
Sub Nigel (215-0) 213-9
Spring Mines (120-0) 118-9
Union Corporation (123-1 1/2) 123-9

INDIAN LOANS

London, March 22.
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£79 1/4) £79 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£91 1/4) £91 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£111 1/4) £111 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian stock 1958/68 (£113) £113
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948/58 (£105 3/4) £105 3/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (1 1/2 premium) 1 1/2 premium
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£111 3/4) £111 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/65 (£110 3/4) £111

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (28-9) 28-9
Doran Tea (56-3) 56-3
Empire of India and Ceylon (38-9) 38-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (12-0) 12-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (19-6) 19-3
Gula Kelampong (18-9) 18-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-6) 27-3

MINING SHARES

Nandydrog (62-6) 62-6
Burma Corporation (14-1 1/2) 14-0
Rio Tintos (£18 1/2) £18
East Rand Proprietary (44-9) 44-0
Rand Mines (130-0) 130-0

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (37-6) 36-10 1/2
Anglo-Persian (51-3) 49-4 1/2
Burma Oil (92-6) 93-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (10-7 1/2) 10-7 1/2
Shell Transport (53-9) 52-6
Royal Dutch (£21 7/8) £21 5/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 22.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchanges:

General Motors (dol 35 3/8) dol 36 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 14 1/4) dol 14 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 50 3/4) dol 49 7/8
United States Steel preference (unquoted) unquoted

PATEL'S PORTRAIT IN CORPORATION

(Continued from Page 1.)

There were councillors like the late Dr. Dadachanji, Dr. Viegas and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, who had done great service to the city, and yet no one had brought a proposal for their oil paintings. But the particular resolution, to his mind, was due to certain undercurrents which he would not like to state.

Some voices:—Go on, why don't you state?

Mr. Tairsee:—Why at this particular time, when they had elections of the Standing Committee, Improvements Committee and the Schools Committee the resolution was brought, although the question was brewing for the last four months? He therefore moved an amendment that the consideration of the matter be postponed.

MAYOR'S CASTING VOTE.

Prof. V. G. Rao seconded the amendment, which being carried to a division, resulted in a tie, 32 votes for and 32 against. The Mayor amidst cheers gave his casting vote against postponement, and the consideration of the resolution was proceeded with.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram then moved an amendment that the subject matter of the resolution be referred to the Law, Procedure and Rules Committee.

Dr. D. N. Saher seconded the amendment.

Mr. Cooverji Shah suggested that as the late Sir P. M. Mehta had an oil painting in the Corporation Hall and a statue outside the municipal premises, the late V. J. Patel should also have both, viz: oil painting inside the Hall and a statue outside the Municipal premises.

CHOWNA OPPOSES.

Mr. H. M. Chowna opposed the resolution and said the late Dr. Dadachanji, Dr. Master, Dr. Sukhia and Sir V. A. Dabholker had served Bombay better than the late Mr. V. J. Patel, and he failed to see why the proposition was brought only for Mr. Patel and not for the aforesaid councillors. Granting, he said, that the late Mr. Patel was a great man, the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale and Lala Lajpat Rai were greater than Mr. Patel and they deserved recognition and not Mr. Patel.

At this stage, closure was moved by Mr. Soonderdas Morarji, but the house did not accept it. At the same time, no one rose to speak further on the subject.

The Mayor therefore put the amendment of Sir J. B. Boman Behram to vote and declared it lost by 34 votes against 32. The original proposition was then put to vote and carried by 27 votes against 15. Amidst cheers of "Vithalbhai Patel ki jay."

MORATORIUM OFFER.

Earlier, the Corporation considered a letter from the Secretary to the Government, General Department regarding the abolition of Town Duty on raw cotton in which he stated:

Government have realised the necessity of balancing the budget of the Corporation and the difficulty in which the Corporation will be placed in doing so, and I am to submit for your consideration the following proposal. If the Corporation should so desire, Government would be willing to grant a moratorium during the year 1934-35 for the capital repayment of loans taken by the Corporation to such amount as may be necessary to balance the municipal budget after the abolition of the Town Duty on cotton.

I am to add that this would be on the condition that any revenue surplus, that there may be in the Corporation's income at the end of the year, should be applied to debt repayment. I am further to make clear that such a moratorium would be given to the Corporation only on account of the special circumstances now existing and for a period of one year only, and with the understanding that during such period, the Corporation would agree to review their revenue position and to take such steps as may be necessary to curtail expenditure or to secure other income. Should the proposal be accepted, Government will be prepared to consider most carefully any further proposals of the Corporation for such additional revenue as may fall within the scope of the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

On the motion of Mr. Meyer Nissim, the letter was referred to a Committee to draft a representation to be submitted to the Government, as some of the councillors thought that the moratorium was inadequate and unsatisfactory.

One feature of Thursday's meeting was the extraordinary police precautions outside the Corporation Hall. All the gates were guarded by police officers and constables armed with lathis evidently against the "hunger-marches."

DEVADHAR PRAISES BIHAR'S FORTITUDE

"Affected People Are Struggling With The Situation Valiantly

(From Our Correspondent).)

PATNA, March 22.)

Mr. G. K. Devadhar, President, Servants of India Society. who has been here in connection with relief work and who recently visited the affected parts in course of statement says that it is remarkable to observe, as we could gather from talks that we had with officers of Government, non-official agencies and people personally affected, how they are struggling with the situation valiantly and trying their utmost to meet the demands of the various problems created by the earthquake with resources at their command. We had talks with groups of people in towns and villages, members of the rural co-operative societies in the affected parts and it, was really encouraging to note that they were bearing the calamity with great fortitude."

Referring to the work being done on behalf of the Society by Sriram Bajpeyi, Mr. Devadhar noticed that the plan of establishing colonies of a self-contained nature for the people dispossessed of their houses in more or less semi-permanent structures with all social amenities, such as schools, gymnasia, libraries, reading rooms, dispensary and small meeting places like the community hall for meetings, appealed to most. He says that "one such colonyis nearing completion and it is suggested that the same should be established on a co-operative basis and registered under the Co-operative Societies Act. Among the various items of relief which the Servants of India Society would like to carry on based upon experience of such work in the past," says Mr. Devadhar, "would be promoting the idea of getting model villages started on higher grounds wherever necessary and more or less with the help of the co-operative society or the local panchayat." Mr. Devadhar adds that Society's centre has secured the honorary services of Mr. P. N. Zutshi with high English qualifications in engineering.

Mr. Devadhar concludes: "There is need for the kind of work which the Servants of India Society has intended to do in its own way" and he appeals to the country to spare some funds for the work which the Society would like to carry on along specific lines."

MAHATMA'S TOUR

Programme In 'Quake Stricken Areas

PATNA, March 22.
(From Our Correspondent).)

The following is the tour programme of Mahatma Gandhi in the 'quake affected areas of Bihar. Leaving Patna by the morning steamer on the 27th March, he reaches Sonepur. Thence by motor he goes to Chapra via Parsa. Visiting the town and meeting the workers on the morning of the 28th March, he reaches Muzaffarpur in the evening where he meets the workers. On the 29th leaving Muzaffarpur, he visits Bedaul, Belsand and reaches Sitamarhi and rests there at night. On the 30th leaving Sitamarhi he visits Sursand, Pupri, Kamtaul etc. and reaches Darbhanga in the evening where he rests at night. On the 31st he leaves Darbhanga and reaches Madhubani, visiting Derina, Ladari and Lahar on the way. On the 1st April leaving Madhubani in the morning, he takes train at Sakari. Visiting Supaul Nirmali and Pachgachia, he reaches Saharsa. On the 2nd April he meets the workers at Saharsa in the evening and leaves by train, reaching Bhagalpur on the 3rd morning. Leaving Bhagalpur the same day he visits Monghyr and meets the workers. On the 4th April he leaves Monghyr and reaches Mokameh at 8-40 a.m. visiting Barh, Pandarak and Bakhtiarpur. He takes train for Patna and reaches Patna on the 4th April evening.

Rs. 22 LAKHS FOR 'QUAKE RELIEF

Bihar Council Votes Supplementary Demand

PATNA, March 22.

The Bihar Council had a short sitting to-day.

Sir Ganesh Dutta Singh, Minister for Local Self-Government introduced the Bihar and Orissa Municipal (Emergency Provisions) Bill to make special provision for the administration of municipal areas in the province which have been affected by earthquake. The Bill empowers the Government to assume partial or complete control of municipal affairs in cases where as a result of the earthquake commissioners are unable through no fault of their own to discharge their duties satisfactorily.

The bill will be taken into consideration to-morrow. The Council voted several supplementary demands brought forward by Government including the total of Rs. 2,203,438 to meet the unforeseen expenditure to deal with the earthquake situation.—A. P.

SAND DEPOSITS MAY DO GOOD TO LAND

Bihar Govt. Issues Bulletin

PATNA, March 22.

An official bulletin by the Bihar Government giving a more encouraging view of the sand deposits, has aroused great interest here.

Great fears had been entertained about the damage done to agriculture by the deposits of subterranean matter during the earthquake, since no accurate estimate of the extent of the damage done was available, but the bulletin makes it clear that although the yields of crops over a considerable area may be seriously impaired for a year or two, the likelihood of extensive tracts being laid barren, is much less than was first supposed.

It is pointed out that deposits of water are rapidly drying and that thin deposits of sand may instead do good to the land. The danger lay only when the sand deposits were deep. The rains might do a lot by draining away the sand.—A. P.

GRUELLING WEATHER IN N. BIHAR

PATNA, Mar. 22.

The approach of hot weather in North Bihar is giving the earthquake sufferers a foretaste of the discomforts to come during the next three months. The ordinary shade temparature rises to 95 degrees in the afternoon. Under the blazing sun, the atmosphere inside tents, tinroofs and temporary shelters, which are the only refuge of thousands of homeless, is ovenlike and until the break of rains will become worse every week.

Mr. M. G. Hallet, Home Secretary to the Government of India, leaves to-day on a tour of inspection of the areas affected by earthquake. He will visit Monghyr and then Muzaffurpur.—A.P.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, March 22

B C Rate T T D D 1/6
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/16 March.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 April-May
Banks selling T T 1/6 June-July.
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 March-
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 15th Apr-May
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 262 3/8
Banks selling T T 260 3/8
Banks buying T T 259 1/4
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 581
Banks buying D D 591
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 56 1/2
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79
Banks buying 60 Days 77 3/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 101 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 3/4
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 56 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 95 3/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.11 1/4 21st instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 3/16 22nd instant
Japan/London 1/2 7/32 22nd instant
London/Paris 77.56 21st instant
London/Belgium 21.91 21st instant
London/Switzerland 15.81 21st instant
London/Italy 59.50 21st instant
London/Berlin 12.89 21st instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 21st instant
London/New York 5.11 1/4 21st instant
Amsterdam/London 7.58 1/4 21st instant
Java/London 7.54 21st instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—
Steady
Gold £6-16-0 21st instant
Silver London Ready 19 15/16
Silver London Forward 20
Silver New York Ready 45 3/8
London discounts 3 mos 7/8 per cent
London discounts 6 mos 1 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 1 1/2 p.c.
3 Mos 2 p.c.
6 Mos. 2 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 21.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	140
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10 1/2
National Bank of India	49
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	113-3/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	103
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	65
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	79 1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	91-3/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	111-1/4
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	80-1/2
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	103-7 8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	110-7/8

LONDON METALS.

London, March 21.

	£
Copper Braziers	43-3/4
Yellow Metal	35-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	16
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	236-1/2

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 21

Silver.—Undertone quietly steady.

Spot	19-15/16
Forward	20

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 21.

Gold Bars Fine per oz £6-16/0

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 21.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-7/8 per cent to 0-7/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1 per cent. to 1 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 21.

T. T. London on:—

Berlin	12.88-1/4
Amsterdam	7.58 1/4
Brussels	21.91
Madrid	37.21
Milan	59.46
Berne	15.80
Paris	77.46
Prague	122.87

T. T. London on New York
Closing Cross rate .. 5.11

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 21.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, March/April sellers 17/10-1/2.
Wheat, Barletta Russo. Parcels, March/Apl. sellers 17/10-1/2.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, March/April sellers 21/3.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

London, March 21.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-5/16.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, March 21

Messrs Bathiyala and Karani have issued the following report showing the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars
Amer Forn Power Com	10
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	23
Electric Bond Common	17
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	17
Consolidated Gas	39
Columbia Gas	15
American Tel and Tel	117
Western Union Telg	53
Radio Corp	7
Chesapeake and Ohio	44
New York Central	35
Baltimore and Ohio R R	27
Erie R R	20
Pennsylvania R R	33
Union Pacific R R	124
Great North Pfd	27
National Dairy	15
Hiram Walker	45
Distillers Seagram	19
Amr Tobacco B	68
Canadian Nat Rly 4 1/2 per cent 1954	104 1/4
Dupont	94
Bethelehem Steel	49
United States Steel	50 1/2
American Smelting	41
Int. Nickel of Canada	26 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	14
Kennecott Copper	18
Cerro de Pasco Copper	32
International Harvestor	40
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	22
General Motors	35
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	21
Mid Con Petroleum	12
Atlantic Refining	30
Socony	16 1/4
Plymouth Oil	11
American Radiator	11
Chase Bank	26 3 4
National City Bank	28
Sun Life of Canada	480
National Distillers	28
Celanese Corporation of Am	38
Remington Rand	12
General Foods	33
Market uncertain.	

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, March 21

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. Mar/Apl. nominal 6/10-1/2.
C. & F. Bombay per cwt. Mar/Apl. sellers 6/7-1/2.
C. & F. Karachi per cwt., Mar/Apl. sellers 6/7-1/2.

SEEDS.

London, March 21

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.
Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, March/April sellers £9-7-6.
Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, March Apl. sellers £9-2-6.

LINSEED.

London, March 21.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) per ton, March/April sellers £11-0-0.
Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull, per ton March/April sellers £9-10 0.
Linseed Bombay, (London) Hull per ton, March/April sellers £11-3 9

LINSEED OILS.

London, March 21

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt. April sellers £18/4-1/2.
Linseed Oils Naked London per cwt., May/Aug. sellers £18/9.

LONDON RUBBERS.

London, March 21.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed Rs. 5 3/16 sellers.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 21.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
March 1934		6.20
April 1934		6.19
May 1934	6.21	6.18
June 1934		6.16
July 1934	6.19	6.15
August 1934		6.14
September 1934		6.14
October 1934		6.13
November 1934		6.13
December 1934		6.14
January 1935		6.14
February 1935		6.14
March 1935		6.15
Middling Spot		6.51

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 21.

March 1934	11.87
May 1934	11.93
Middling Spot	12.03
New York 10-55 a.m.—	
May 1934	12.02
July 1934	12.13
October 1934	12.28
New York Noon Call—	
May 1934	12.00
July 1934	12.13
October 1934	12.26

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 21.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.82
Fine (Good Staple)	4.97
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.12
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.00
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.15
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.30
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.66
Fine	3.76
Superfine	3.86
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.76
Fine	3.86
Superfine	3.96

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, March 22

T T on London
Previous closing 1-4 1/4
To-day's opening 1-4 3/16
To-day's closing 1-4 1/16

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 22.

Yesterday being a Bank Holiday the local market was entirely closed.

BANKHEAD BILL.

"We think it will momentarily be discounted; but we also think it will have a bullish effect later on."

The final Ginning Report for the 1933 crop was as follows:—

12,660,000 running bales equivalent to 13,043,000 bales of 500 lbs. gross.

Notwithstanding President Roosevelt's efforts in averting a labour strike and his active measures to compromise the differences between industry and labour, prices declined on the unfavourable interpretation placed on the Stock Exchange Control Bill.

The Bankhead Bill in its present form is considered to be somewhat ineffective for strictly limiting production but there are possibilities of its alteration by Senate such as increasing the tax on excess production from 50 per cent. to 75 per cent.

DEMAND FOR RAW COTTON DIMINISHED.

Cotton goods sales are falling below production and the export demand for raw cotton has diminished despite improved offerings from the South.

The Silver Bills are still pending in the Senate and the Administration does not seem favourably disposed to them unless it becomes essential to sustain commodity prices.

In our report of 5th inst. we gave the information received from our Wall Street source. Their opinion remains unchanged and they consider around 11-1/2 cents for July New York a good buying level as they confidently look for active markets and higher prices after the middle of April in view lof the possible reconvening of the World Economic Conference prior to the election campaign in America.

RUBBER.

According to our information the restriction scheme has already been approved of by the interested Governments and is most likely to be adopted. We recommend purchases.

WHEAT.

Although the statistical position still remains poor, present prices are so extremely low that we see little risk in buying in Liverpool around the present level.

PRIVATE CABLES

Messrs. Chamilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Market depressed by foreign and local liquidation pending clarification labour situation and awaiting crop legislation in Senate.

Messrs M and B Stern have received the following cables:—

New York: Market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, but reacted later on weakness of Wall Street and unfavourable spot markets

Liverpool: Heavy American straddle selling; active hedge selling; fair trade support. Closed quiet.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York: Liquidation caused by uncertain political situationin spot demand dry goods trade falling off; do not expect a considerable decline.

New York: Depressed by foreign, local liquidation pending clarification labour situation and awaiting crop legislation in Senate.

New York: Weakness in other markets, foreign long liquidation; good trade demand on all declines; feverish market: we favour purchases on all reactions as a substantial advance later in the season is likely

New York March 20: May highest 12.12 plus 16 (2-18 p.m.) lowest 11.96 (12-23)

New York March 21: May highest 12.12 plus 06 (10 a.m.) lowest 11.92—14 (3 p.m.)

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 21st instant (6-18 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Likely remain trading market for present, would buy only on declines: short selling on strong markets might pay but scope limited and somewhat dangerous."

Rubber: American labour trouble, automobile industry coming irregularity, believe ultimately higher.

Oct/Dec 5 11/32, 5 13/32
Jan/Mar 5 7/16 5 1/2
Copper £32 5s 0d.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 21

May 1934	11.92
July 1934	12.03
October 1934	12.15
December 1934	12.20
January 1935	12.28
Middling Spot	12.15

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, March 21

	Bales
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6.000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	7,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 21

SAKELLARIDIS:—

March 1934	8.57
May 1934	8.51
July 1934	8.51
October 1934	8.36
November 1934	8.37
December 1934	8.31
F. G. F. Spot	8.81

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 22

Following a decline of 14 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 198 for Broach A-M delivery and declined to Rs. 196/4 on general selling.

Liverpool market opened easy at a decline of 6 to 7 points. The local market ruled easy and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M. Rs. 195/8
Broach J-A Rs 200-8
Oomra March Rs. 168/12
Oomra May Rs 169/12
Oomra July Rs. 171/8
Bengal March Rs. 128/8
Bengal May Rs. 129/12
Bengal July Rs. 132/8

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Mar. 22.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good
M.G. Bengal					
U.P. ...	142	138	135	130	
Panjab ...	142	138	135	130	
Rajputana ...	142	138	135	130	
Oomra No 3	177	174	172	169	...
C.P. No 1	190	187	185	182	...
C.P. No 2	183	180	178	175	...

COTTON TEJI-MANDI.

Bombay, Mar. 22.

F.G. Broach April-May Teji/Mandi Premium about Rs. 4.
F.G. Broach April-May Teji on 210 Premium about Rs. 3/4
F.G. Broach April-May Mandi on 190 Premium about Rs. 3/4
F.G. Broach July-August Teji/Mandi Premium about Rs. 19 1/2.
F.G. Broach July-August Teji on 225 Premium about Rs. 2, 1 2
F.G. Broach July-August Mandi on 175 Premium about Rs. 2.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Mar. 22.

100 B. Karsondas Bhilwara 46 off
167 Narsi Nagsi Amraoti 172
200 Gosso Broja 9 on
100 Tata Mill Jaora 192 1/4
214 Patel Cotton Co. Amalner 6 1/2 off
200 Patel Cotton Co. Malegaon 8 off
168 Jappan Cotton Co., Mhow 2 1/2 on
67 Narandas Rajaram Khamgaon 174 1/2
200 Gosso Arvi 176 1/2
76 Viram Ladha C.P. one 11 1/2 on
50 Pralhad Mills Coimbatore 211 1/2

BUSINESS HOLIDAYS

Local markets will remain closed on Saturday the 24th instant and on Monday the 26th instant being public holidays.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 22.

	New	Old.
Bengal Superfine	142/45	...
Bengal Fine	138/40	...
Bengal F.G.	134/36	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	138/40	...
Sind-Punjab F.G.	134/36	...
Wardha-Hingt Fine	183/88	...
Nagpur Savner Fine	185/88	...
Pundhurna Fine	178/80	...
Yeotmal Fine	177/79	...
Arvi Fine	177/79	...
Ellichpur Fine	177/79	...
Amraoti-Berar Fine	171/73	...
Khamgaon Fine	171/73	...
Mulkapur Fine	165/68	...
Khandesh Fine	163/67	...
Jalna/Sailu Fine	163/67	...
Burwah Sanavad Fine	174/76	...
Broach Fine	209/09	...
Punjab/American	214	...
Punjab/American mix	205	...
Cambodia	...	252
Miraj/Sangli	...	162/67
Compta Good	...	167
Jinja	323	...
Busago	327	...
Marza	317	...

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, Mar. 22.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	20-3-34	This year.
Khandesh	613	211,484
Central India	474	155,048
Barsi and Nagar	158	144,461
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	37,270
Berar	799	293,970
Central Provinces	413	75,368
Total Oomras	2,457	917,606
Dholera	538	28,752
N.-W. Provinces	...	7,086
Rajputana	100	31,304
Sind-Punjab	228	129,582
Broach	1,303	178,102
Coompta & Dharwar	...	10,657
Westerns-Northerns	6	4,536
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	2	6,090
Persian	111	1,224
American	...	23,316
Egyptian & African	49	73,100
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	24
Total	4,794	1,411,376

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 15th March

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	1,418	246,271
Japan & China	7,135	320,703
Coats Ports	...	9,617
Up-country by Rail	...	66,504
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	17,446
Total	8,553	660,541

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 20

Broach A/May opening 200 3/4; highest 200 3/4, lowest 199 1/4; close 199 1/2
Broach J/Aug opening 205 1/2; highest 205 1/2; lowest 203 3/4; close 203 3/4
Oomra March opening 174 1/4; highest 174 1/4; lowest 172 1/2; close 173
Oomra May opening 174 3/4; highest 174 3/4; lowest 173 1/2; close 173 3/4
Oomra July opening 176 3/4; highest 176 3/4; lowest 175 1/2; close 176
Bengal March opening 131 3/4; highest 132 1/4; lowest 131; close 132 1/4
Bengal May opening 134 3/4; highest 134 3/4; lowest 133 3/4; close 133 3/4
Bengal July opening 137 3/4; highest 137 3/4; lowest 136 1/2; close 136 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach A/May Rs. 4 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach J/Aug Rs. 10

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Mar. 22.

The Share Bazar ruled easy today on increased selling. Mill Shares were easy in the absence of any buying as a result of decline in raw cotton prices. Hydro-Electric shares were also easy with general selling. The general feeling is hesitant with a marked absence of any buying. The undertone of the market w weak.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, March 22

Bombay Dyeing 765 60
Century 223 16-14
Central India 265 53
Colaba 82 76
Kohinoor 135 30
New Great 130 22
Simplex 82 76
Swadeshi 191 88 90 83-2
Bundi 28 27-15
I Cement 367 72 68 66
T Steel Defd 211-14 11 8
T Steel Ord 56-8 55 10
B Steam 273 70
B Burma 415 8 8
Tata Hydro 143-4
Andhra 1421 22 11 12 10
Tram ord 141-9 41-4
Tata Power 1005 997 998 97 98 80

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Mar. 22.

	Rs. as
100 Ahm. Advance	268/2
500 Bom. Cotton	20 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	760 0
250 Bradbury	60 0
100 Century	216 14
100 Central India	253 12
100 Colaba	76 4
100 Gokak	125 0
100 Crescent	7/4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60
250 Dawn	401 4
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100 Elphinstone	N 3 8
100 Finlay	68 8
1000 Framji Petit	95 0
1000 Hindustan	1625 0
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Indore	121 4
150 Khatau	55 8
100 Kohinoor	130 0
250 Laxmi	720 0
100 Maganwji	4 0
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	350 0
250 Model	46 12
50 Mysore	90 0
200 New Great	122 0
100 Osmansnani	N60 0
100 Phonix	268 12
25 Sassoon Silk	30 0
1000 Sholapur	2810 0
50 Simplex	73 4
100 Swadeshi	133 2
100 Swan	37 8
25 Tata	9 14
500 Vishnu	1420 0
100 Western	740 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda	89 0
25-50 Central	24 2
500 Imperial	1270 0
125-500 Imp. County	316 4
50-100 India	105 8
5 Union	4-8-6
CEMENTS	
10 Burdi	27 15
70 Gwalior	90 12
250 Indian	366 4
40 Katni Def.	1190 0
10 Katni Ord.	311 4
75 Okha	157 8
10 Punjab	17 10
100 Shahbad	319 6
70 United	82 0
INSURANCE	
15-100 Jupiter	10 12
15-75 New India	29 2
200 Oriental	3790 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 1
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old	43 12
1000 Andhra Valley	1410 0
10 Ajmer	7 14
50 Bombay Aram	141 4
100 Bombay Suburban	130 0
10 Broach	11 2
100 Karachi	203 2XD
100 Poona	187 8
100 Surat	171 4
100 Tata Hydro	143 7
1000 Tata Power	980 0
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahm. Prantej	782 8
100 C. Province	79 4
100 Dhon. Baramati	85 0
100 Gujarat	67 4
100 Mandra Bhon.	79 8
100 Pachora Jamner	78 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	82 0
500 Tapti Valley	745 0
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	16 8
30 Tata Steel Def.	208 12
75 Tata Steel Ord.	55 10
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	192 8
50 Belapur Sugar	182 8
100 Bombay Steam	270 0
125 Bombay Burma	498 12
50 Bombay Burma County	138 2
8sh Br. B. Petrol	2-8-6
50 Bombay Telephone	87 8
100 Ind. Bleaching	130 0
100 Indian Radio Def.	541 4
100 Indian Radio Ord.	480 10
1000 Port Canning	572 8
15 Scindia	9 6
30 Tata Corstruction	62 4
25 Tata Oil	17 14
PREF. SHARES.	
7 per cent Andhra Vly	1235 0
6 per cent Bom. Steam	270 0
7 per cent Bom. Trams. (T.F.)	79 8
5 per cent Central India (T.F.)	461 4
7 per cent Katni 1st	123 12
7 per cent Katni 2nd (TF)	137 8
7½ per cent Punjab Cement	14 0
7 per cent Tata Hydro XD	123 2
7½ per cent Tata Power	1257 8
6 per cent Tata Steel 1st	166 14
7-1/2 per cent. Tata Steel 2nd (b)	121 8
5½ per cent Tata Mill (c)	17 4
7 per cent Vishnu	635 0

WEAK HOLDERS SELLING OUT COTTON

MODERATE EXPORT DEMAND

Bombay, Mar. 22.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co., in their weekly cotton market report state:—

Since we wrote a week ago the American markets have been acting heavily. Actually there has been little incentive to make fresh purchases. Fears of considerable labour trouble brought out liquidation in Wall Street and this was reflected in the cotton market where holders of ten cent loan cotton have been content to take profits. A few days ago the Bankhead Bill was passed by the House of Representatives and now goes on to the Senate. We do not know the full details of this legislation. It may yet be subject to amendment. We have been told the cotton farmers have agreed to withold from cotton production about 15 million acres, but from what gross acreage this figure has to be duducted, no one seems able to inform us so that we may estimate what acreage will be placed under cotton this coming season. We fear the ultimate acreage will be more than the Bulls for American cotton have been bargaining for. Another point which is working against the American market at present is the fact as we pointed out a week ago, that American cotton at present is expensive as compared with other growths, and the latter are naturally more attractive to consumers. Until there is a further adjustment in parity or until we have more definite news about the coming acreage we cannot expect much support for American cotton.

Two days ago it was announced the final ginnings for last year's crop totalled 12,660,000 bales. This figure being around general expectations had no effect on prices.

SMALL MARKET.

In Bombay fluctuations have been small but as compared with Americans our market has been relatively steady, and there has been a moderate narrowing of the parity between our and the American markets. There has been a moderate demand from exporters who have contiued to be interested in Broach cotton. This year the supply of cotton of staple and class similar to Broach is not large. We anticipate the Broach crop this year, most of which has already moved into the market, will pass into consumption more quickly than was the case last year. A dangerous position might quite easily develop in the Broach contract before the July/August position matures. There is much cotton which is not Broach which is hedged in Broach. This will mean a steady demand for Broach contracts for some time to come.

Considerable sales of cloth have been made by local mills recently and while prices are still not remunerative, the local stock position as regards cloth and yarn is very much better than has been the case for several years. This should help our mills when negotiating future sales.

We are of opinion the parity between our Broach contract and American Futures will narrow further.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Details Of Ginnings

In running bales	In 500lbs. bales
1933-34 12,660,000	13,043,000
1932-33 12,703,281	12,994,430
1931-32 16,628,874	17,095,594
1930-31 13,755,518	13,931,597
1929-30 14,544,584	14,821,499
1928-29 14,296,549	14,477,874
1927-28 12,83,112	12,956,043
1926-27 17,755,070	17,977,374

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Mar. 22.

F. P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 21-3-34	6687000	7428000
Receipts Yesterday 21-3-34	6000	12000
Exports to date 21-3-34	5984000	6085000
Stock at Ports 16-3-34	3233000	4451000
Stock Interior Towns 16-3-34	1706000	1932000
Stock Liverpool 16-3-34	1030000	870000
Visible Supply 16-3-34	7533000	9006000
Quantity in Sight 16-3-34	10293000	11123000
Quantity out of Sight 16-3-34	9313000	8921000

PROTEST AGAINST EXCISE DUTY ON SUGAR

The Sugar Merchants' Association, Bombay, has sent the following telegram to the Finance Member to the Government of India, in connection with their protest against proposed Excise Duty on Sugar:—

'The Bombay Sugar Merchants' Association strongly protest against the proposed levy by the Government of India of the Heavy Excise Duty of Re. 1/5 per cwt. on Indian factory sugars, from 1st April 1934, and are of the opinion that the said duty is iniquitous, unjust and unfair, particularly at this stage, and is likely to cripple its further progress."

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 22

The local Silver market ruled easy to-day on easier Shanghai advices. There was heavy long liquidation in the local market and option dealers were also sellers Prices opened at Rs. 61-1 and declined to Rs. 60/12. The Gold market was quiet but steady with a moderate business:

Ready Silver	54-15-0
April	60-12-3
May	60-14-0
Ready Gold	33-12-0
April	33-12-0
May	33-12-3

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar. 22.

	Bales.
Khandesh	613
Central India	474
Barsi-Nugger	158
Berar	799
Central Provinces	413
Dhollera	538
Rajputana	100
Sind-Punjab	228
Broach	1,303
Western-Northerns	6
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	2
Persians	111
East Africans	49
Total Cotton	4,794
	Cwts.
Wheat	2,063
Linseed	7,804
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	1,183
Gingellyseed	1,417
Poppyseed	280
Groundnuts	8,627
Castorseed	4,871
Rice	51,991
Myrabollams	3,347
Cottonseed	992
Gram	1,206
Joowar	74
Bajree	846
	Tons.
Coal	1,035

BOMBAY SUGAR.

Bombay, Mar. 22.

Ready Java	14 3 6
February Shipment	4 5 0
March Shipment	4 5 9
A-M. Shipment	4 6 0
J-A. Shipment	4 7 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Mar. 22.

3 1/2 p.c. C P N Sett	88 7 6
3 1/2 p.c. G P N Cash	88 8 0
4 p.c. 1960/70 Cash	103 0 0
4 p.c. 1960/70 Sett	103 1 0
5 p.c. 1945/55 Sett	115 0 0
5 p.c. 1945/55 Cash	115 1 0
TAX FREE	
4 p.c. 1953/63 Mysore	102 6 0
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	114 8 0
5 1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	109 4 0
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 B D L	105 12 0
3 1/2 p.c. 1947/50 Cash	97 11 0
4 p.c. 1934/37 Cash	100 10 0
4 p.c. 1943 Cash	102 12 0
4 p.c. 1934 Cash	100 13 0
4 1/2 p.c. 1955/60 Cash	10 8 0
4 1/2 p.c. 1955/60 Cash	108 0 0
5 p.c. 1939/44 Cash	107 5 0
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash	107 10 0
5 p.c. 1935 Cash	103 5 0
5 1/2 p.c. 1938/40 Cash	107 15 0
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 'C' B Cash	105 3 0
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)	
4 p.c. B P T 1974	96 12 0
4 p.c. M Deb 1974	96 4 0
5 p.c. M Deb 1959	107 4 0
6 p.c. M Deb 1954	118 12 0
6 p.c. K P T 1956	118 12 0
6 1/2 p.c. B I T 1937	108 4 0

3 1/2 per cent paper opened to-day at Rs. 88-11 and closed quiet at Rs. 88-7-6.

INDORE PRODUCE MARKET

Indore, March 21

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co.)

Wheat seed and cotton. Rate per mani of 6 mds Bengal.
Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 21 24
Wheat Malwi Rs. 19 21
Wheat Pissi Rs. 18 19
Gram Rs. 13 16
Jawar Rs. 10. 12
Bajara Rs. 14 16
Tuar Rs. 16 17
Dhana Rs. 19 26
Ajavan Rs. 20 24
Moog (Green) Rs. 15 18
Moog (Black) Rs. 14 16
Oil cakes Rs 13 16
Cottonseed Rs. 9, 10
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds Bengal 70 78
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds Bengal 69 74
Wheat Flour Maida per bag of 94 srs 10
Wheat Flour Maida Rawa per bag of 94 srs Rs. 10/12
Wheat Flour Ata per bag of 90 srs Rs. 7/8
Wheat Flour Chapad per bag of 40 srs Rs. 3
Tea Rate per lbs—
Lipton 0 p.c. to 1/12 Brook Band 9 as to 1/12 Chandara 8 as to 1/9 Otur 7 as to 1/4

SHARE MARKET

100 P N Bhandari Ltd L State Mills 30
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. 120
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd 145
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. ordy 118
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (Pref) 102
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd 94
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd 6
100 Binod Mills Ltd 104
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd 20
59 Navayouga Mills Ltd 1
25 Indore Premier Co-operative Bank Ltd 12/8
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd 4
25 Indore Co-operative Press 2
25 Indore Bank Ltd 18/12
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd 1
10 Hukumchand Jute Ltd 10/12/0

Bullion:—
Gold bar per tola Rs. 35/12
Silver per 100 tola 56/12

NEW YORK SUGAR.

New York, Mar. 21.

July	1.52
September	1.56
December	1.62
January	1.66

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, Mar. 21.

May	0.87 1/8
July	0.87 1/4
September	0.86 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar. 21.

March	49 1/4
May	50 3/4
July	52 3/4

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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.
J11

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

BOMBAY FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1934

'CHRONICLE' PRINTER GETS 1 MONTH & Rs. 2,000 FINE

Publication Of Dr. Pattabi's Statement Was Congress Propaganda

"Chronicle" Intended Heightening Propaganda, Says Justice Murphy

Justice Divatia Holds Accused Did Not Intentionally Commit Offence

Judgment was delivered on Thursday morning at the High Court by Mr. Justice Murphy and Mr. Justice Divatia, in the revisional application, filed by Mr. Kesarinath Ramkrishna Gandre, Printer and Publisher of the "Bombay Chronicle," against the sentence of nine months' rigorous imprisonment, passed on him by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on January 9th last.

The appellant was convicted under Section 14 of the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act XVI of 1932, for alleged disobedience of an order, served by the Bombay Government, under Section 4 of the Bombay Special Powers Ordinance X of 1932. The offence was in respect of the publication of the statement made by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya at his trial in the Court of Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Masulipatam, which was reproduced from the "Hindu" of Madras under the caption, "Why Dr. Pattabhi Broke the Law?" This was held by the Magistrate to be in contravention of the order issued on the appellant.

Their Lordships held that the conviction was justified, but in view of the special circumstances of the case, they reduced the sentence to one month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000, or in defaut, three months' additional imprisonment.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co., appeared for the appellant and Sir Jamshed Kanga, Advocate-General, for the Crown.

JUSTICE MURPHY'S JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Murphy, in the course of his judgment, said that it was contended by the appellant that the statement as published by the "Chronicle," on 4th November, 1933, was substantially an accurate version of the proceedings of the Court of Masulipatam. It appeared that Dr. Pattabhi of Masulipatam, had determined to break the law, and on 30th October, 1933 he picketed a cloth-shop, and was arrested. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and fine.

It was stated that, after the trial had ended he gave a statement a precis of which was published by the "Hindu," "The Swarajya" and the "Indian Express" of Madras, and was reproduced by the "Chronicle" from the "Hindu" with some difference.

In his statement Dr. Pattabhi had stated that the Ordinance law could not demoralise the people, and that no self-respecting Congressman could view with complacency the breach of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, and as a humble follower of the Congress, the mouthpiece of the nation, he was glad to break the law.

Wanted To Do It.

In the "Chronicle" version, continued his Lordship, the propaganda had been brightened and made more patent by the two headlines. It clearly indicated that the appellant intended to spread Congress propaganda. It was clear that the publication of Dr. Pattabhi's statement came under the purview of the law. The plea of the appellant was that the statement was filed in the Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Masulipatam and, therefore, formed part of the Court's proceedings. The appellant also submitted that he honestly believed that the order served on him had lapsed and that he was in no way trying to spread Congress propaganda.

"I agree with the learned Magistrate," observed His Lordship, "in thinking that the statement was itself a piece of propaganda launched by Dr. Pattabhi and given publication to by the 'Chronicle' with a few editorial additions, clearly intended to heighten its character of political propaganda. We think, however, that, in the present case, the ends of justice will be sufficiently served, if we reduce the substantial sentence of imprisonment, passed to a lesser one and impose a fine in lieu of the portion remitted."

Accordingly His Lordship reduced the sentence to one month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000, or in default three months' further simple imprisonment.

Not Intentionally.

Mr. Justice Divatia, in his concurrent judgment, said: "In a summons case only the plea of the accused made in the Court, must be taken and recorded. It appears that, it was after the conviction, and perhaps, before the sentence was pronounced, that the accused made the statement. Mr. Gandre was entitled to publish a correct or substantially correct version of the proceedings of the Court, but "this was not part of the proceedings; it is a sort of a message, and it certainly comes under the purview of the law. It seems to me that what the accused did was simply to report the news and change the headlines. He did not verify whether the statement was made by Dr. Pattabhi or brought in in evidence. Probably he thought it part of the proceedings as it was published in the "Hindu." Therefore, I think, though he has committed the offence, he has not intentionally committed it in the sense that this statement did not form part of the proceedings of the Court."

INFORMAL DISCUSSION

NEW DELHI, Mar. 22.

Before proceeding with the discussion on Mr. Maswood Ahmed's amendment regarding cigarettes, Sir George Schuster made a statement in the Assembly. He said that after listening to the various points in the course of yesterday's debate on the subject, he found that there was a good deal of force in those arguments. Therefore, in order to facilitate the business of the House, he requested the Chair to direct the amendment to stand over for a short time to enable him to meet the representatives of various parties to have informal discussion and arrive at some agreed solution. Accordingly it was agreed to hold an informal discussion as soon as the Assembly had risen to-day.

Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya moved the omission of sub-clause (2) of clause 3 which proposes to abolish the export duty on hides.—A. P.

KITCHLEW'S OFFER TO GOVERNMENT

"Give Us Control Of Army And Police" And Nothing Else Would Be Demanded For Ten Years

AMRITSAR, March 19.

Addressing a public meeting here Dr. Kitchlew said that the issue before the country was very clear. Government have clearly stated that Reforms Scheme would be enforced in India. The Congress commanded the verdict of millions of Indians and no reforms scheme, be it good or bad, can be enforced in India unless and until the British Government comes to a compromise with the Congress.

"People who are tired of public life for this reason or that should make room for youths and let them work for the attainment of freedom of their country."

Referring to the present activities of Mahatma Gandhi, the speaker observed that Mahatma Gandhi cannot go against his promise and was devoting his time to a noble cause.

NEED FOR OVERHAUL.

"No doubt the Congress organisation requires thorough overhauling but equally there was no doubt, continued the speaker, that the Congress is the only body which can speak for masses."

As far as the future Congress programme was concerned. Dr. Kitchlew said that it cannot be definitely decided unless and until they see the final reform proposals and in the meanwhile the speaker addressed the audience, to devote their valuable time and money for the removal of distress in Bihar.

OFFER TO GOVERNMENT

The speaker made an interesting offer to the British Government. He said that if Government agrees to give the Indians some control over the police and army in India he would not demand anything else from them for a period of ten years. Let the British nation come forward to prove that they want India as an equal partner of British Commonwealth. Indians were prepared to live on a footing of equality with British and not in the existing relationship of the Governor and the governed.

"Let no time be wasted in chalking out reforms proposals. Let us hold a Round Table Conference in India. Let us discuss our terms for peace and let us hold our elections on the basis of joint electorates."

Concluding he urged upon the audience to become Indians first and last and think of their respective religions afterwards. They should love each other as their kith and kin, and they should remember that the salvation of the country lay in the joint electorates and joint responsibility or their representatives.

The meeting terminated amid loud shouts of "Bande Matram."—"Hindustan Times."

COMPROMISE MOVE APPROVED

Landlord Claims Damages From Municipality

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 21.

The question whether a Municipality should compensate for the losses sustained by a resident due to falling down a tree, which the Municipal Authorities failed to remove when intimation of its dilapidated condition was given to the Municipality was discussed at an extra-ordinary general meeting of the Ahmedabad city Municipality. Mr. B. P. Thakore was in the Chair.

The discussion arose out of a motion of Mr. Manilal Chaturbhai asking sanction to fight out the litigation brought by Mr. Pirmiya K. Munshi against the Municipality for damages to his house on account of falling down of the tree.

Mr. Munshi had intimated to the Municipality that there was a fissure in the tree and the Municipality should remove it. It however happened that before the Municipality could do anything, the tree collapsed and the house was damaged. Mr. Manilal contended that the tree fell down because God desired so. The Municipality was not at fault and no compensation should be paid to Mr. Munshi.

Mr. Phirozshah moved an amendment that it was the fault of the Municipality as it did not take immediate steps to remove the tree inspite of intimation from Mr. Munshi. The Municipality therefore should compromise with Mr. Munshi and not fight against his litigation.

When the original resolution was put to vote, it was lost, and the amendment of Mr. Phirozshah was carried by a majority. It was then adopted as a substantive proposition.—(United Press).

The Singapore air mail arrived in Karachi at 9/35 this morning The outward air mail left at 9/48 a.m.

SAVE HIS LIFE

Malaviya's Appeal To Viceroy

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA. Mar. 22.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has sent the following telegram to the Viceroy:—'May I invite Your Excellency's attention to the case of Khan Obeidullah Khan, a political prisoner in Multan Central Jail. He has been on hunger-strike for nearly 50 days and is reported to be lying in a precarious condition Considerations of humanity demands he should be released immediately. Hope Your Excellency will be pleased to interfere to save his life."

GENERAL STRIKE ON MAY 1

Akola Mill Workers Resolve In Meeting

AKOLA, Mar. 22.

Two separate meetings of mill workers were held here at which the necessity of a general strike was considered. A resolution proposing a strike on May 1 was unanimously passed. A. P.

GRAIN SHOP ABLAZE

AKOLA, Mar. 22.

A fire broke out last night in the grain market and one of the houses there was badly damaged. The fire brigade rushed to the spot and brought the fire under control before further damage was done. No loss of life has been reported.—A. P.

New Delhi.—Dattatriya Date who was being tried under the Arms Act for the alleged possession of an air pistol, a spear and a knife was acquitted by A. Isar, City Magistrate. There were about six "Red Leaflet cases" against the accused in two of which he was convicted. One is still pending.—A. P.

OPIUM IN PILL FORM

Assam Committee's Recommendation To Combat Short-Weight

SHILLONG, March 21.

The Assam Opium Enquiry Committee formed on March 6 last year with Rev. J. J. M. Nichols Roy (ex-Minister) as Chairman, to review the results of the present opium policy of the Government of Assam and to advise them as to the future policy to be adopted have submitted their report. They visited several places of Assam and examined 134 witnesses and some 35 opium-eaters. The following are their main recommendations:—

1. In the plains and districts the present policy of 10 per cent cut in the rations of pass-holders under 50 years of age should continue, the rations of those over that age remaining unaffected.

2. With the consent of H. E. the Governor the cut should be made in the backward areas.

CONSUMERS' REGISTER.

3. The registers should be re-opened for the registration of consumers of the age of 45 and over. No passes should be granted unless the Civil Surgeon or the Government Assistant Surgeon or in the case of tea gardens, a medical officer with European qualifications, certifies that opium is absolutely necessary for the preservation of health. The new passes should be permanent and subject to annual reduction in the case of consumers so long as they are under 50 years of age.

DOPE IN PILLS.

4. To counteract the evil of short-weight sales, negotiations should be re-opened with the Government of India for the manufacture of opium in pills or tablet form. Government should take steps to ensure that the vend-free is fixed at a rate which will allow opium lessees a reasonable margin of net profit and should consider the possibility of dispensing with prepayment of 2 months' additional vend-fees. Vendors on fixing pay may be appointed on an experimental basis in one or 2 selected areas and Government officials such as Sub-Deputy Collectors, Deputy Inspectors of Schools non-officials of the status of Honorary Magistrates, Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Local Bodies and in some cases Mauzadars should be empowered to inspect and report on the conduct of opium shops. Lessees who are detected selling opium to non-registered consumers should be prosecuted under the Opium Act and severely punished.

DEPORTATION OF SMUGGLERS

5. Attention of Magistrates should be drawn to the provision of Assam Opium Amendment Act I of 1933. Government should examine the question of the applicability of Deportation Act III of 1864 to Chinese, Nepalese and Marwari smugglers.

6. With the grant of his Excellency the Governor, the Assam Opium Smoking Act of 1927 should be extended to the backward areas; a section might be added to the Act making the possession of prepared opium an offence.

OPIUM REVENUE.

7. Out of the existing revenue derived from opium an increased allotment should be made for carrying out measures which would forward the present opium policy. The balance should be applied to the creation of an Opium Replacement Fund to meet the expenditure for social and sanitary purposes; and

8. Public opinion must openly declare itself against the opium habit and propaganda work among the consumers should be carried on with which Government should actively identify.—United Press.

Police Party Mistaken For Gang Of Dacoits

Villagers' Attack Results In Two Men Being Taken To Hospital

CALCUTTA, March 22.

Being mistaken for dacoits, a party of policemen, consisting of a head-constable, and four constables, was severely assaulted by the residents of Beliaghatta, a suburb of North Calcutta, late on Tuesday night.

The men, who were in plain clothes, were out to watch the movements of an externed goonda who had returned to Calcutta and resumed his nefarious activities.

The goonda was discovered and, as he was chased across the railway track, he fell down along with a member of the police party. With ready wit, however, the man shouted for help saying that he had been attacked by robbers and several residents of the locality who soon appeared on the scene, assaulted the policemen mistaking them for dacoits, as a result of which two of them had to be sent to hospital.

The misunderstanding was cleared when the members of the police party disclosed their identity, adding that they were out to secure the goonda who latterly had confined his activities to that particular area. It is alleged that the goonda was arrested at the end of February, but when he was being escorted to the police station he stabbed a Head Constable with a dagger and escaped.—A.P.

ASSAM TERRORIST BILL

SHILLONG, March 21.

In the Assam Council to-day, the clause in the Assam Criminal Law Amendment Bill imposing death penalty in the case of an abettor was omitted and the amendment giving the accused facility for the purpose of being defended by pleaders was carried.—A.P.

CUT MOTION WITHDRAWN

Bengal Council Votes Demand For Rs. 1,08,45,000 For Education

CALCUTTA, Mar. 21.

The Bengal Council to-day voted the demand of the Education Minister for Rs. 1,08,45,000 for education.

A cut motion under the head urging the desirability of amending the Calcutta University Act with a view to ensuring adequate representation of all interests on the administration was withdrawn. The Minister pointed out that on account of the financial position of the province it was impossible at the present moment to bring a comprehensive legislation in this respect.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The budget estimates of the Corporation for the year 1934-35 recommended by a special committee were accepted to-day by the Corporation with the addition of Rs. 2,50,000 expenditure including Rs. 50,000 and for the purpose of providing better housing conditions and other improvements in the living conditions of the Harijan employees of the Corporation in addition to Rs. one lakh already provided in the budget for the purpose.

The Corporation passed a resolution condoling the death of Pandit Shyamlal Nehru, nephew of the late Pundit Motilal Nehru.—A. P.

WOMEN'S WAR ON SOCIAL TYRANNY

"Jyoti Sangh" For Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, March 22.

An institution called the "Jyoti Sangh" has been started recently under the presidentship of Srimati Sarda Mehta- the well-known social reformer of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The institution is mainly meant for women. The aims and objects of the institution include the physical and mental development of women.

It is understood that this newly formed institution will direct its attention towards the amelioration of the condition of women from the rigid social customs and conventions of variuos communities, and will especially espouse the cause of widow-remarriage, restraint of child-marriage and economic emancipation of women.—United Press.

MEASURES TO PREVENT SPREAD OF MENINGITIS

Jains And Cinema Owners Protest Against Magistrate's Order

AHMEDABAD, March 22.

Great excitement prevails among the Jains of this place at the prohibitory order passed by the District Magistrate, Mehsana, prohibiting more than 50 persons to assemble at Pansar, the sacred place of Jains, where a religious festival commences from to-morrow.

The order was passed with a view to prevent a spread of meningitis, as many Jains are proceeding there from here.

The local cinema-owners association has passed a resolution, protesting against the Municipal order for closing down the cinemas only, while allowing mills and hotels, etc. to be open.

Another resolution was passed requesting the Municipality to consider and cancel the order as the cinemas are prepared to take all precautionary measures.

TO ENCOURAGE FLYING

Rangoon Company Starts Notable Enterprise

RANGOON, March 22.

With a view to developing flying aeronautics and instructing the ing aeronautics and instructing the members of the company and others in the art of flying a new company under the name of Burma Air Line Ltd, has been registered here with a share capital of two lakhs of rupees.

Besides issuing certificates of efficiency to aviators the Company will provide facilities for purchasing and housing aircraft, erecting, repairing and maintaining hangars, etc.—A.P.

DEFAMATION CASE WITHDRAWN

AJMER, Mar. 31.

The defamation case filed sometime back by Mr. Jai Lal, Hon. Secretary of the Kaiserganj Arya Samaj, against the editor, the printer and publisher and the local correspondent of the "Hindustan Times," has been withdrawn by the complainant. The Court allowed the withdrawal, remarking that the accused had "no objection."—A. P.

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